The New-York Times.

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FROM MOBILE.

Continued Success of Admiral Farragut.

Surrender of Fort Gaines---Demolition of Fort Powell.

DESTRUCTION OF THE REBEL FLEET.

Indignation of the Rebels at the Surrender of the Fort.

[OFFICIAL.]

WAR DEPARTMENT, Aug. 10, 1864—10:30 P. M.

Maj.-Gen. Dix, New-York:

The following report of the success of our operations at Mobile, extracted from the Richmond *Enquirer* of this morning, has just been received by this Department from Maj.-Gen. BUTLER:

MOBILE, Monday, Aug. 8.

Friday night Lieut.-Col. WILLIAMS, commanding Fort Powell, evacuated and blew up the fort. Yesterday and to-day the enemy are shelling Fort Gaines.

The people of Mobile are all ready for the fray. Great confidence prevails. The people are satisfied with the conduct of Lieuts. BUCHANAN, MAURY and BARNEY, of the navy.

SECOND DISPATCH.

MOBILE, Monday, Aug. 8.

It is painfully humiliating to announce the shameful surrender of Fort Gaines, at 9:30 this morning, by Col. CHARLES ANDERSON, of the Twenty-first Alabama Regiment. This powerful work was provisioned for six months, and with a garrison of six hundred men. He communicated with the enemy's fleet by flag of truce, with the sanction of Gen. PAGE. Gen. PAGE inquired by signal what his purpose was, but received no answer. His attention was attracted by signal guns. PAGE repeatedly telegraphed: "Hold on to your fort." The same night visited Fort Gaines, and found ANDERSON on board the Yankee fleet, arranging the terms of capitulation. He left peremptory orders for ANDERSON on his return not to surrender the fort, and relieved him of his command. Fort Morgan signaled this morning, but no answer was received, except the hoisting of the Yankee flag over the ramparts of Fort Gaines. ANDERSON's conduct is officially pronounced inexplicable and shameful.

Dispatches just received from Gen. SHERIDAN report his forces moving against the enemy up the Shenandoah. At 4 P. M. they were skirmishing about ten miles from Winchester.

This morning Gen. GRANT reported the explosion of an ordnance boat yesterday, loaded with ammunition, at City Point wharf. No details have been received. Col. BABCOCK, of Gen. GRANT's Staff, was slightly wounded.

No operations before Atlanta, of consequence, are reported to-day.

Portions of STONEMAN's command are continuing to arrive, and the total loss will not exceed one thousand. EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Aug. 10.

The Navy Department, to-night, received a dispatch containing the following from the Richmond *Examiner* of the 9th:

"A dispatch from Mobile dated Aug. 7, two days later than our previous advices, states that the situation had not materially altered since the enemy's victory over our iron-clads on last Friday. The Navy Department received a telegram yesterday morning announcing that the *Morgan, the only gunboat of our fleet which was not either sunk, beached or captured*, has succeeded in getting over the bar and reaching Mobile."

The Captured Forts.

Fort Gaines, which has thus fallen into our hands, stands on the eastern extremity of Dauphin's Island. It was designed to coöperate with Fort Morgan, upon the other side of the channel, and by a cross-fire rendered entrance impossible. It is said to mount fifty guns, which is the number for which it was intended. Between these two forts, a line of spile obstructions stretches under the guns of the forts, with a single narrow opening near Fort Morgan for the ingress and egress of blockade-runners. This opening is commanded by a number of heavy guns, trained upon it from the fort, and is constantly patrolled by picket boats.

Fort Powell was erected to dominate the opening known as Grant's Pass, which was employed by the line of steamers plying between Mobile and New-Orleans. The fort stands on the southernmost point of the western coast of the main land, and mounts twelve guns. The pass is also defended by a water battery of nine long-range guns, and a series of earthworks, whose armament is not known.

Loss of a Propeller.

CHATHAM, C. W., Wednesday, Aug. 10.

The propeller *Racine*, for Buffalo, from Chicago, burst her boiler last night, off Roudean Point, Lake Erie. Twelve of the crew were lost. The cabin and upper works of the vessel were burned. Her cargo—flour, pork and highwines—destroyed. The steamer *Avon* picked up the survivors, and towed the hull to the beach near Dealtown. The names of the crew that perished are unascertained.

Propeller Lost by Fire.

CHICAGO, Tuesday, August 9.

The propeller C. Mears was destroyed by fire, off Muskegan, Sunday. No lives were lost. The vessel was valued at $35,000; insured for $12,000.

The Europa Outward Bound.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Monday, Aug. 8.

The Royal mail steamship *Europa*, Capt. ANDERSON, from Boston, via Halifax, for Liverpool, passed Cape Race at 6 P. M. Sunday, 7th inst.

Maine Politics.

AUGUSTA, Wednesday, Aug. 10.

Hon. JAMES G. BLAINE was renominated for re-election to Congress to-day, in the Second District Convention, by acclamation.

Death of an American Consul.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Aug. 10.

Capt. POWERS, of the schooner *Planet*, at this port, states that Dr. REYNOLDS, the American Consul, died at St. Marc, Hayti, July 22d.

Boston Weekly Bank Statement.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Aug. 9.

The following is the regular weekly statement of the condition of the Boston banks:

Capital Stock	$23,361,700
Loans and Discounts	30,655,000
Specie	5,734,000
Due from other Banks	13,922,700
Due to other Banks	6,842,700
Deposits	27,806,000
Circulation	4,886,700

GEN. SHERMAN'S ARMY.

The Assault by the Rebels July 22.

General Logan's Estimate of Their Losses.

The Entire Number of Our Disabled 3,520--Rebel Loss 10,000.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Aug. 10.

Maj.-Gen. SHERMAN, in transmitting the following official report of Gen. LOGAN to Gen. HALLECK, says:

"Although the number of dead rebels seems excessive, he is disposed to give full credit to the report that our loss, though only 3,521 in killed, wounded and missing, the enemy's dead alone on the field nearly equaled that number, viz.: 3,220."

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT AND ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE, BEFORE ATLANTA, GA., Sunday, July 24, 1864.

GENERAL: I have the honor to report the following general summary of the result of the attack of the enemy on this army on the 22d inst.: Total loss in killed, wounded and missing, 3,521, and ten pieces of artillery.

We have buried and delivered to the enemy, under a flag of truce sent in by them, in front of the Third Division of the Seventeenth Army Corps, one thousand of their killed.

The number of their dead in front of the Fourth Division of the same corps, including those on the ground not now occupied by our troops, Gen. BLAIR reports, will swell the number of their dead on his front to two thousand.

The number of their dead, buried in front of the Fifteenth Corps up to this hour, is 360, and the commanding officer reports that at least as many more are yet unburied, burying parties being still at work.

The number of dead burried in front of the Sixteenth Corps was 422. We have over 1,000 of their wounded in our hands, the larger number of wounded being carried of during the night, after the engagement, by them. We captured 18 stands of colors, and have them now. We also captured 5,000 stand of arms.

The attack was made on our lines seven times, and was seven times repulsed. Hoop's and HARDEE's corps and WHEELER's cavalry engaged us. We have sent to the rear 1,000 prisoners, including 33 commissioned officers of high rank. We still occupy the field, and the troops are in fine spirits. A detailed and full report will be forwarded as soon as completed.

Recapitulation.—Our total loss, 3,521. Enemy's dead thus far reported buried or delivered to them, 3,220. Total of prisoners sent north, 1,017. Total of prisoners wounded in our hands, 1,000. Estimated loss of the enemy, at least 10,000.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
JOHN A. LOGAN, Major-General.

Maj.-Gen. W. F. SHERMAN, Commanding Military Division of the Mississippi.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Aug. 10.

The railroad bridge over the Chattahoochee, seven hundred and sixty feet long and ninety feet high, destroyed by the rebels in their retreat, was rebuilt in four and a half days' work, and the cars ran on Friday last to within three miles of Atlanta.

BEFORE ATLANTA.

From Our Special Correspondent.

ONE MILE FROM ATLANTA, GA., Wednesday, Aug. 3, 1864.

TRUE POSITION OF AFFAIRS.

The dispatches lately extensively circulated throughout the loyal States relative to the capture of Atlanta, are false, so far as they assert that we are in the city. The seige—for our operations may now receive that term—is still progressing, having resulted thus far in the establishment of a strong series of fortifications within half a mile of the suburbs of the town, into which we have penetrated only in imagination as we daily survey with our eyes the distant houses and streets. The truth is glorious enough without indulging in extravagance.

GEN. HOOD.

The career of our arms since crossing the Chattahoochee River, though bloody, has been marked with victory at every step. On three successive occasions the rebel General, "the dashing HOOD," as their journals are pleased to call him, has hurled his whole force against portions of our line and been repulsed with losses twice as great as he inflicted. At Peach-tree Creek, on the 20th of July, Gen. HOOKER's corps was threatened with annihilation, but, invincible to the last, it braved, single handed, the assault of the rebel army with such glorious result, that the "conqueror of Lookout" was enabled to report 4,000 of the enemy *hors du combat*—his own loss being less than one-half of this number. Baffled in their endeavor to break Gen. THOMAS' line, the defeated corps turned from HOOKER's front, and massed in attacking columns upon the lamented MCPHERSON, temporarily repulsing and driving him from his half-formed earthworks on the Augusta road, between Decatur and Atlanta, where his three corps, constituting the Army of Tennessee, had taken defiant position between the enemy and his communications eastward. The details of this battle, in which Gen. MCPHERSON was killed while rallying his men, have been made known. The result to Hoop's anticipations was similar to, and equally disastrous with, his effort of the 20th. In spite of both these assaults, Gen. SHERMAN steadily advanced his lines, and held his positions as occupied before these attempts to dislodge him, until the 27th of July, when Gen. HOWARD, who had succeeded to the command vacated by Gen. MCPHERSON, was moved to the extreme right to threaten and occupy, if possible, the Macon road, the only communication open to the rear, of the forces in Atlanta.

HOOD, bent on breaking our line, again attacked the Army of Tennessee on the 28th ult., but with the usual effect of inflicting severe loss upon himself. HOWARD easily repulsed him, and pursued him to a position where, at the close of the day, a hill commanding the Macon Railroad was gained, and used to some advantage by our batteries.

DESPERATION OF GEN. HOOD.

In all these engagements the new Confederate chieftain has evinced a most desperate determination to sacrifice his last man rather than evacuate the city. It was for adopting the "Fabian policy" that JOHNSTON was removed to make way for the fiery HOOD, who is the "Hooker" of the rebel army—a desperate fighter, who will exhaust every energy and expend every life rather than yield an inch—a quality which, sustained by material such as HOOKER's corps is formed of, would be a serious detriment to SHERMAN's farther advance. Fortunately, it has been ascertained beyond a doubt that any veterans left to better advantage than the enemy, who must be somewhat demeralized by many reverses and retrogressions.

OUR POSITION.

The positions of SHERMAN's three armies were on the 1st of August as follows: In the centre was Gen. THOMAS' corps, intrenched in streng works north of the City of Atlanta, one mile from the corporation line, and exactly two miles from the court-house, which is the centre of the city. Gen. THOMAS' centre, as his position remains the same, is the Twentieth Corps—the Fourth and Fourteenth forming the left and right. On Gen. THOMAS' left was the Twenty-third Corps, Gen. SCHOFIELD commanding, in position eastward from Atlanta, with cavalry still farther to the left to maintain the line across the Augusta road partially destroyed by Gen. MCPHERSON. The right of the besieging line west and northwest of the town was and now is held by Gen. HOWARD, with the Fifteenth, Sixteenth and Seventeenth Corps. On the 1st of August, Gen. SCHOFIELD's command was shifted from the left to the extreme right, so that at present the Army of Tennessee occupies the centre, and THOMAS' and SCHOFIELD's forces the left and right respectively. This change of position evidently indicates another flanking process in course of development by Gen. SHERMAN. The Army of the Cumberland is now the only barrier to prevent the enemy from disturbing communication with Marietta. As if in expectation of this, Gen. SHERMAN has ordered a suspension of the work on the railroad bridge across the Chattahoochee.

THE ENEMY'S POSITION.

Our engineers have determined the enemy's line, so that almost every part of it is well comprehended. Atlanta, as laid out on the city map, covers an area comprised in a circle of two miles diameter. Our opponents have fortified themselves very nearly on the corporation line. Their main fort—a formidable work on the highest hill discernible—is exactly on the city boundary at the northern extremity of Peachtree-street. This fort, with several others, are plainly to be seen from almost any part of our fortifications. A continual succession of rifle-pits and forts surround the city, which, on three sides, north, east and west, is inclosed by high ground. Gen. SHERMAN has drawn his lines, equally strong, so closely about the rebel works, that there is hardly half a mile intervening in which to place the skirmishers, who are continually firing at each other.

GEN. STONEMAN'S EXPEDITION.

No battle has occurred since HOWARD's fight of the 28th; but it is pretty certain that the cavalry, which was sent out a few days since to cut the Macon Road, have met with a repulse; although not until they had successfully performed the work of destruction behind Atlanta. It is stated that Gen. MCCOOK, commanding the division that went to the right, was surprised when on the return trip, and his command dispersed, with a loss of two thousand prisoners, arms and horses. The force which was sent to the left, under STONEMAN, has not been heard from, but will doubtless make their exit by another route from that started on. Gen. MCCOOK succeeded in destroying the railroad for some distance, and demolished several trains loaded with camp and garrison equipage and stores for the forces in Atlanta.

The bad features of the results of this expedition are shouted out to our skirmishers by the enemy, who exultingly ask after MCCOOK's welfare. They also have confirmation from Col. BROWNLOW, who has escaped from the party under MCCOOK. Before this reaches you, you will receive dispatches, confirmatory or otherwise.

GEN. HOOKER'S DEPARTURE.

On the 28th July Gen. HOOKER was relieved from command of the Twentieth Corps, at his own request. The most poignant regret was expressed by officers and men at his departure, which threatened to cause disturbance among some of the regiments, which had become strongly attached to him—as all true soldiers will become attached to a brave leader, who, like Gen. HOOKER, never asks his men to go where he will not lead.

The General, previous to leaving, called his prominent officers around him, and in the course of farewell remarks, took occasion to speak plainly of the reasons which impelled him to proffer his relinquishment of the command. He frankly stated to the hundreds who were present, that in the preferment of his junior officer to the vacancy caused by Gen. MCPHERSON's death, he felt an indignity offered him which, as a soldier seeking but one of two things—promotion or the grave—it was his duty to resent. Every true soldier fights for promotion. He daily braves death to obtain it; and when he sees it denied him and awarded to another not more meritorious than he, it becomes time for him to go where his services stand some chance of recognition. These were the sentiments expressed by Gen. HOOKER on the eve of his departure.

When one looks back upon the brilliant career which Gen. HOOKER has led, since his association with the Army of the Cumberland, commencing with the battle of Wauhatchie, or Lookout Valley, on the 20th October, 1863, and ending in the repulse of HOOD's army, on the 20th July, 1864; and embracing in its history Lookout Mountain and the battles of this campaign, during which he covered himself with honors, one cannot help regretting that he should separate himself from a command which has sealed its devotion to him in its blood, freely shed on many victorious fields, and won for him so many imperishable laurels.

A HINT FOR THE SANITARY COMMISSION.

The long time that has elapsed since our soldiers were last paid has entailed upon them a most distressing want of everything except the actual necessaries of life, such as are furnished by the Government. There is no money in the army at this time. Such articles of the ration as are essential to sustain life the Government credits to officers on their pay accounts

I would suggest to the noble Sanitary Commission, which is doing so much for the Potomac Army in the way of furnishing fresh vegetables, to direct its charitable attention in this direction, and perform an act which will increase its already good reputation here a hundred-fold. The soldiers of SHERMAN's army do not want fresh vegetables, for they have no transportation for such bulky articles, but they do want *tobacco*. Why cannot the Sanitary Commission supply every soldier in SHERMAN's army with, say, half a pound of good smoking tobacco? Fifty thousand pounds of tobacco would do this at a cost trifling enough, compared with the benefit which would be conferred. The actual benefit of smoking cannot be estimated upon a campaign like this. It prevents many malarious diseases, and serves to ease many a weary hour in the trenches. To soldiers' families the blessing may be calculated more readily. At *sutlers' prices* for tobacco a steady smoker will smoke away a month's pay in the time it takes to earn it. Men who have compaigning to do will smoke at any cost. Let the Sanitary Commission close the door to extortion, and give each soldier a plenteous supply of good tobacco. J. G.

Welcome to Returned Soldiers.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Aug. 9.

An enthusiastic welcome, both military and civic, was extended to Col. BURRELL and his brother officers of the Forty-second Regiment, who arrived home to-day, from a long confinement in Texas; also to Nim's Battery, which has done three years gallant service.

The reënlisted veterans of the Thirteenth and Fifteenth Maine Regiments, passed through Boston to-day, for Augusta, to enjoy a brief furlough.

THE MIDDLE MILITARY DIVISION

Preparations for an Active Campaign.

How Affairs Look at Harper's Ferry.

GEN. SHERIDAN ASSUMES COMMAND.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Aug. 10.

The happiest results have already come from the appointment of Gen. SHERIDAN to the command of the Middle Division, and these appear not only in actual military successes already achieved, but in the spirit of confidence and tranquillity that has come over Maryland and Pennsylvania. It seems probable that we shall have a vigorous prosecution of the campaign down the Shenandoah Valley, but it seems probable that the rebels, having obtained in the crops of that region the great desideratum they were after, will now willingly abandon that region. All fears or expectation of a rebel invasive movement are, for the present, over.

Letters from parties near Cumberland state that the rebel cavalry and artillery, three thousand strong, approached Cumberland, on their late attack, on the National turnpike, as from Hancock, with MCCAUSLAND's command in advance, BRADLEY JOHNSON's next, and HARRY GILMORE's in the rear. MCCAUSLAND's men being mostly from West Virginia, he gave them license to pillage and destroy, while JOHNSON and GILMORE held their men under strict discipline. After the repulse, they fell back on the same pike, and subsequently crossed the river in the same order as they advanced.

It appears that the young men of Fairfax County, with scarcely an exception, have joined MOSBY's band of guerrillas. The reason alleged is that they have no other way of gaining subsistence.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HEADQUARTERS NINETEENTH ARMY CORPS, BOLIVAR HEIGHTS, Va., Tuesday, Aug. 9, 1864.

THE COMING CAMPAIGN.

As my last letter from Frederick City informed you, the Army of the Upper Potomac is once more in motion, seeking the enemy. The corps now comprising this command are temporarily encamped on Bolivar Heights, four miles above the ferry, on ground held by the rebels last Friday. My surmises regarding the crossing of the Potomac were correct, for we now occupy the south bank of the river, and to my left stretches out the main pike road to Shepardstown. All is here bustle and excitement, and everything now looks toward a speedy and, I think, successful opening of the campaign on the Upper Potomac. Many are the various surmises hazarded regarding the ultimate destination of the army, and its probable scene of operations. So far, I see no reason for changing the programme I laid down in my last letter. Rumors in Baltimore from Pennsylvania on Saturday looked somewhat like another invasion or raid into that State, but I am of the opinion that when EARLY and BRECKINRIDGE learn, (as undoubtedly they soon will,) that a large and well organized force is moving on their rear communications, they will turn and give battle, should their escape be found impossible. Such is the hope held out here, and if this gallant little army meet the raiders, you will hear of determined fighting.

GEN. SHERIDAN

has assumed command of the Army of the Upper Potomac, and you will perceive by the order I inclose that he also takes the direction of "the Middle Military Division"—a new divisional arrangement which gives him control of four departments, a very important command, and one requiring undoubted talent and sleepless energy to properly administer. Since Gen. SHERIDAN assumed the control of matters in this region great activity has been apparent, and even a civilian can perceive a vast difference and a positive change for the better in the movements in progress. The following is the order of Gen. SHERIDAN;

HEADQUARTERS MIDDLE MILITARY DIVISION, HARPER'S FERRY, Md., Monday, Aug. 8, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 1.—In compliance with General Orders No. 240, dated War Department, Aug. 7, 1864, the undersigned assumes command of the Middle Military Division, comprising the following military departments:

Middle Department.
Department of Washington.
Department of the Susquehanna.
Department of West Virginia.

I. Until further orders, the Headquarters of the Middle Military Division will be at Harper's Ferry.

Signed, P. H. SHERIDAN, Maj.-Gen. Com'g.

POLITICS IN THE ARMY.

As was said recently by your correspondent with the Army of the Potomac, one feels in a purer and freer atmosphere, out here, among the blue-coated and travel-stained soldiers of the Union. Here you miss the hated hiss of the Copperhead, and feel rejoiced to hear instead the hopeful and hearty sentiments daily and hourly uttered by this portion of our glorious army. No one in these camps, not even the little drummer boys, have a particle of doubt as regards the ultimate success of the Union cause, and can scarcely imagine a worse fate for the vile and heartless men who so strenuously urge peace measures upon the people, than to compel them to show their heads in the army. Could the soldiers have their way, Copperheadism would soon vanish, and the elections this Fall will feel how vast and weighty is the influence of the army in the great question of the day. People may sneer as they will about the soldiers' vote, and say that they cannot vote as they like, but as their officers dictate, but I can tell your readers that although a soldier is accustomed to implicit obedience and the strictest discipline, yet in matters *not military* he is not the man to allow others to dictate to him his line of conduct. But either way, it make no material difference in the grand result. Both officers and men are united on the one great question of carrying on the war to a successful termination, for they have too often faced the enemy, and lost too many comrades by the casualties of war, to think now, even for a moment, of a compromise or any other ending of the war save that of the total and unconditional submission of the rebel States.

THE ARMY

now in this vicinity is everyway capable for a vigorous prosecution of the campaign, but the numerical strength of the forces I do not feel at liberty to disclose at present. However, I will say that my hints regarding recent movements of troops from in front of Petersburgh have had their full fruition, and the head of a heavy column of cavalry has already reached Harper's Ferry. The note of preparation is to be heard everywhere, and the recent muddled state of affairs has been changed for the better, and matters proceed now in a more shipshape and efficient manner.

MOVEMENTS OF THE ENEMY.

Very little is known here regarding the positive movements of the rebels, beyond the bare fact o their holding Martinsburgh—some twenty miles above—as their headquarters. Large trains have been seen crossing the river for some days past, but no troops to speak of have been seen as yet. It is, therefore, to be believed that the main force is yet on the north side of the Potomac.

But I do not believe that it is their purpose long to remain there, now that we are threatening the Shenandoah Valley. Vague rumors are, I see, in circulation in Pennsylvania and Maryland regarding the movements and intentions of the rebel force now across the Potomac, and one would imagine that the enemy could count their thousands by the hundred instead of tens, from the various stories of the presence of different bodies of rebel troops seen from time to time in various sections of the country. Citizens not accustomed to see large bodies of troops haoitually, are very prone to over-estimate their numbers. Thus, hundreds speedily become thousands, and little foraging parties suddenly assume the portentous dimensions of a corps. I heard a citizen at Monocacy Bridge, the other day, ask how many men he supposed there were encamped in a field opposite. Taking a long and very wise-looking survey of the little camp, he replied, "about ten thousand." Now, it only consisted of two regiments, and as they were one hundred days' men and fresh in the field, numbered about eleven hundred muskets.

THE TROOPS

now encamped on these magnificent heights appear in the best of rugged health, and I was interested on finding myself among the boys of the Nineteenth Army Corps, recently from the swamps and bayous of Louisiana; and it was pleasant to hear their universal testimony in favor of their continuing in this department. I learn that the health of the command since its arrival in Virginia has improved, and the morale of the troops in this command is of the most hopeful and enthusiastic character. I had the gratification, yesterday, of paying a visit to the Duryee Zouaves, or One Hundred and Sixty-fifth New-York Volunteers. This handsome regiment—so like the famous old Fifth New-York—bears a high name among their comrades of the Nineteenth Army Corps, and the command makes a fine appearance under arms. Lieut.-Col. GOUVENEUR CARR returned yesterday, having recovered from his wound received at the battle of Pleasant Hill, in April last.

ARRIVAL OF TROOPS.

The Fourteenth Army Corps is said to have arrived, and I was informed by an officer that he saw their wagon train cross the river at Harper's Ferry, this morning. Every available man belonging to the corps now in this vicinity, has been ordered up to his command. I have myself seen several wounded officers, whose wounds had not quite healed, on their way to the front. Field officers with their arms in a sling are frequently seen.

THE MOVE

will probably take place in a very few days, and as the enemy is now so close at hand, it is thought that a collision will occur very soon after breaking camp. The presence of cavalry gives additional excitement to the coming struggle, and no doubt they will have an important influence upon the final results of the campaign. I hope in my next to be able to give you some account of a decisive battle, and I think I am not too hasty when I say that it will prove a victory for our arms. G. F. W.

FROM KENTUCKY.

More Arrests—Operations of Substitute Brokers, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

LOUISVILLE, Monday, Aug. 8, 1864.

Chief Appellate Justice J. F. BULLITT, ("chief of the Kentucky conspirators,") the chiefs of the City Water and Fire Departments; Dr. KALFUS, (late Colonel Fifteenth Kentucky,) and other reputed O. A. K.'s, are still in prison, awaiting military trial and sentence. Arrests are still being made, but many guilty have escaped. Others who can't run off or hide, tremble for fear of just punishment for their many sins of commission (not to speak of omission) against their Government and State. The numerous efficient detectives for the most part report and arrest only the clearly guilty.

Some Eastern substitute brokers are said to be offering to brokers in this and other Western cities, at least $500 for every white or black substitute secured for them. Cincinnati brokers offer $500 or more for every substitute of any color. There is a large demand for substitutes from the transient population along the border—amnestied rebels, rebel deserters, refugees, contrabands, vagrant negroes—from the floating mass of vicious fellows, native and foreign, who may have, so far, escaped even enrollment. They may be bought as substitutes, and make expert bounty jumpers, deserters, spies, smugglers—anything that pays. Many secesh are running off to avoid the draft, as well as arrest, and may turn up among the guerrillas and raiders in Kentucky or the sons of liberty in Canada. Some masters are receiving from brokers $300 apiece for their no-account slaves, and, I believe, a $300 voucher from the authorities for every vagrant negro of theirs whom they report for enlistment. Brokers give negro soldiers $20 to $30 for every acceptable negro they procure. Most negroes, like whites, enlist now only as high-priced substitutes, and sell themselves higher and higher as conscription day approaches. Independent and unselfish volunteering seems nigh played out. However, some patriots, not legally liable, are getting representative recruits. Capt. ZACK SHERLEY, of Louisville, is the first Kentuckian who has procured one.

The Mayor advertises for 400 laborers on the fortifications, at $2 a day, with Government rations. Louisville, at last, is to have scientific defences, mounting 100 or more cannon. PONTIAC.

Gen. McCook's Loss but 500—A Confederate Dispatch Bearer.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Tuesday, Aug. 9.

This morning twenty guerrillas attacked a party of men under W. B. LANORD, who were driving sixty horses to Gallatin from the Salt River, five miles from West Point. The guerrillas killed three men, and captured forty-two horses.

The Nashville *Union* has official authority that the loss in McCook's raid will not exceed five hundred.

J. WALKER TAYLOR, purporting to be a Confederate bearer of dispatches, was stopped at New-Albany last night, bearing a letter from Col. A. R. JOHNSON, dated headquarters of the Confederate forces, Union County, Ky., to Gen. BURBRIDGE, asking that if he (BURBRIDGE) considered the shooting of the Confederates in Henderson as in accordance with his orders regarding guerrillas, and deputizing Maj. TAYLOR to confer with him on the subject.

Gen. EWING directed Col. FARLEIGH to write to Col. JOHNSON, refusing to recognize Major TAYLOR, as Col. JOHNSON was in Kentucky—a State not within the Confederate lines—and in command of but a small force, composed chiefly of irresponsible men; and as he (JOHNSON) was acting without any authority known to Gen. EWING, he could not officially transmit his message to Gen. BURBRIDGE, and refused intercourse with him; and that, as Major TAYLOR claimed to be a Confederate officer, he would send him into the Confederate lines.

A company of guerrillas were encamped at Garretsville last night.

From Cairo, Ill.

CAIRO, Ill., Tuesday, Aug. 9.

Gen. PAINE has ordered heavy assessments upon disloyal citizens of Hickman, Groves, Willard and McCracken Counties, Ky., for the benefit of the families of Union soldiers, whose property has been destroyed by the rebels.

Capt. PAINE has gone to Hickman to collect an assessment of $50,000.

Poultry, ice, butter, eggs, coal, wood, hay, cattle, sheep, hogs and furniture are now allowed to be shipped within the Federal lines of the insurrectionary States.

Twenty hogsheads of tobacco from Paducah arrived here to-day, mostly for New-York.

CAVALRY OPERATIONS.

General Averill's Victory at Moorefield.

ADDITIONAL OFFICIAL DETAILS.

Particulars of the Capture of Oldtown by the Rebels.

THE VICTORY AT MOOREFIELD.

GEN. KELLEY'S DISPATCH.

CUMBERLAND, Aug. 8, 1864.

Gov. BORTMAN: A scout who has just arrived at New-Creek, reports that Gen. AVERILL overtook the enemy near Moorefield yesterday morning, attacked him, took all of his artillery and 500 prisoners. I have nothing official from the General.

B. F. KELLEY, Brig.-Gen.

GEN. AVERILL'S ADVANCE.

Gov. A. I. Boreman:

The following dispatch has just been received, which fully confirms the report of the scout telegraphed you this morning:

MCCAUSLAND waited at Moorefield. I attacked him there at daylight yesterday morning, completely routing his command, capturing his artillery and 400 prisoners, over 400 horses and equipments, three battle-flags and a quantity of small arms.

The number of the enemy's killed is unknown, but large. Gen. BRADLEY JOHNSON was captured with his colors and three of his staff, but they subsequently escaped. Col. PETERS, of the Twenty-first Virginia (rebel) Regiment, was mortally wounded. MCCAUSLAND escaped to the mountains. The enemy was pursued toward Wardensville, Howard Lick, and up the South Branch from ten to twenty-five miles.

My command was so wearied with the chase, and so encumbered with prisoners and captured property, that I thought it best to bring it here. My loss was seven killed and twenty-one wounded.

(Signed,) W. W. AVERILL, Brig.-Gen.
B. F. KELLEY, Brig.-Gen.

THE FIGHT AT OLDTOWN.

SURRENDER OF THE PLACE.

From the Wheeling Intelligencer, Aug. 9.

On Monday last Gen. KELLEY sent Col. STOUGH, of the One Hundred and Fifty-third Ohio, out to Green Spring run, to cut off the retreat of MCCAUSLAND and JOHNSON, who were expected to reach Oldtown that evening at 5 o'clock. From the Cumberland *Union* and other sources we learn some particulars of the affair. The rebels changed their course and came in on the Baltimore pike, to "capture Cumberland," and consequently did not arrive at Oldtown. Col. STOUGH, however, was ignorant of this fact, and crossed the river, disposing his command in ambush at a position two miles north of Oldtown, as we understand it. There he and his men, only 450 strong, lay quietly all night, with vigilant, wide-awake pickets posted in various directions. At 5 o'clock on Tuesday morning the enemy appeared in force on our left flank, and when they came within rifle range our men rose and gave them a full volley, which emptied several saddles. As the volley was fired a full-breasted Yankee "tiger" rent the air, and the rebels fell back in confusion. Our men then fought them until 9 o'clock, when the enemy flanked them in overwhelming force, and Col. STOUGH ordered them to fall back across the river. This they did gradually, in fine order, the men stopping occasionally to empty their rifles in the breasts of the advancing foe.

Our men, having crossed the river, were posted behind the railroad embankment, and held the rebels back half an hour. The iron-clad train having been disabled, could give the infantry no assistance, and the fire became so deadly that the large portion of our men were ordered to take the train and withdraw it to Cumberland. Capt. CROSS, supposing Col. STOUGH to be on board, pushed off, but the Colonel remained with a squad and repaired to the block-house, in which he had previously placed forty men, and held the block-house for an hour and a half, notwithstanding the rebel shells were knocking it to pieces over their heads.

Col. STOUGH, at 11 o'clock, received the following message by flag of truce:

AUG. 2, 1864.

To the Commander of the Forces in the Block-house:

You will surrender the block-house and your forces at once. If you do not, you will not receive any terms.

BRADLEY T. JOHNSON,
Brig.-Gen. Confederate Forces.

The Colonel requested to see the force, which he discovered had entirely surrounded him, and saw one 24-pounder, one 12-pound howitzer and four 8-inch guns, in such position as to knock the block-house into particles in five minutes, and, on consulting with his men, returned an answer to the effect that he would surrender only on these conditions:

1. That he and his men should be immediately paroled.
2. That private property should be respected.
3. That the men should retain canteens, haversacks, blankets and rations, and
4. That he should have a hand-car with which to transport his wounded men to Cumberland.

The propositions were sent to Gen. BRADLEY T. JOHNSON, commanding a *Division* of rebels, and signed by Col. I. STOUGH, "Commander of *Squad* of One Hundred and Fifty-third Ohio," and they were immediately accepted and respected.

Col. STOUGH had a lock of hair taken off of his right temple by a rebel ball which became twisted in it, leaving a bare spot the size of a dime on his scalp. He has also two bullet-holes in the front of his blouse, near his breast.

Gens. JOHNSON and MCCAUSLAND treated Col. STOUGH with great courtesy, and commended him and his men for their bravery. Gen. JOHNSON admitted a loss of 20 to 25 killed and 40 wounded. Col. STOUGH lost two men killed and three wounded.

From San Francisco—Gen. Uraga Declares for the Empire.

SAN FRANCISCO, Monday, Aug. 8.

The *Golden City* has arrived with passengers that left New-York July 13.

Acapulco has been surrounded by the forces of ALVAREZ. Gen. URAGA has declared for the Empire, but only a few hundred of his men followed him. A large Liberal force holds Colima. The blockade of Manzanilla is not enforced.

The mining share market is dull, and transactions unimportant.

Australian dates of June 1 show a falling off in gold receipts.

The Indian troubles in Utah are supposed to be at an end, Gen. CONNER having sent out troops.

An emigrant reports a massacre of several hundred emigrants, by the Snake Indians, in Idaho. The story lacks confirmation.

SAN FRANCISCO, Tuesday, Aug. 9.

The steamer *Oregon*, from British Columbia and Oregon, brings nearly $500,000 in gold dust, mostly from the Oregon and Idaho mines.

Victoria papers record the finding of rich mines on Snake and Leech Rivers, twenty-two miles from Victoria. There is a great rush in that direction.

Idaho is increasing in population.

Mining reports are contradictory.

Editors' Convention—The Free Congressional Excursion.

PORTLAND, Me., Wednesday, Aug. 10.

A convention of the editors and publishers of Maine met here this morning. Hon. NATHAN DINGLEY, of the Lewiston *Journal*, presides. A constitution was adopted for a permanent organization.

The Congressional Committee on the Defences of the Northeastern Frontier met here to-day, with quite a number of distinguished gentlemen who will join the excursion. They were introduced to the City Government, and at noon started to inspect the defences of the harbor.

Death of Adam Denmead, Esq.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Aug. 10.

ADAM DENMEAD, Esq., well known as the proprietor of the Monument Iron Foundry, died this morning of typhoid fever.

FROM NASHVILLE.

A Negro in Court—A Negro Soldier—Military Work in Nashville—The Dead—The Election—President Lincoln.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Tuesday, Aug. 2, 1864.

Two circumstances of considerable moment in marking an era in this community took place on Saturday last. A negro, recently a slave, who had been employed by a white trader in town to work for him, and had been unable to get his pay, brought suit against him for his wages. The case was tried and the negro recovered judgment for the amount claimed. Never before has a slave appeared as plaintiff in a court in Tennessee, still less has he ever gained a judgment. The defendant showed some dissatisfaction with the result, but was silenced by the suggestion of the plaintiff's counsel that, if disposed to demur at that issue, he might be tried under the old law of Tennessee, (still existing in the statute book,) which makes it an offence punishable with imprisonment to traffic with a slave.

The other event was of more tragic character. You are aware that the Government has in the city immense storehouses, covering I know not how many acres, and lumber yards and wood yards of great extent. These are of great value, and the loss of these by fire (to which at this season of drouth, they are peculiarly liable,) would be embarrassing in the last degree. Accordingly, they are guarded by sentinels, whose duty it is to prevent all smoking near them, and to forbid all approach on or within the line of the sentry's beat. Recently the colored troops at the post have taken their turn in furnishing details for guard duties. There has been a disposition among some of the ultra Southern inhabitants to "Hooh, pooh" these colored guards, and to refuse to heed their directions. Last Saturday three men passed one of the posts where a colored guard was stationed, and came upon his beat, and within the prohibited bounds. From the fact that they had just visited one or two drinking-shops, it may be presumed that their contempt for rules, and especially for "nigger guards," was preternaturally enhanced. The sentry directed them civilly enough to leave his beat. They refused; and finally, after an obstinate and insulting refusal on their part, the guard shot one of them, with immediately fatal effect. The matter was at once examined into by Brig.-Gen. MILLER, commandant of the post, who, satisfied that the negro soldier had done only his duty, returned him to duty.

The truth of Mr. LINCOLN's memorable dictum that "we have a big job on hand," would be impressed on any one who should take a walk throughout this city, and see the swarms of men who are employed by the United States; and if he should take a walk at night and remark the never-ceasing clang of the busy workshops. To give but a single item illustrative of the magnitude of the operations which centre here. I learn that Capt. CRANE, the Disbursing Officer of the Military Railroads in the Division of the Mississippi, has on his pay-roll between eleven and twelve thousand men, and that his disbursements amount to from one and a half to three millions per month. Probably not less than fifteen thousand men are employed in the various branches of the Quartermaster's Department in the city. This number, I am sure, is below rather than above, the true estimate.

The abnormal state in which we are placed has given rise to many new callings to which American industry has readily applied itself. A mile or two north of this city, by the bank of the river, is a large establishment for disposing of the carcases of all animals that come to an untimely end in the vicinity. By contract, the Government delivers at the establishment every dead horse, mule, ox or hog, for each of which the Government receive fifty-five cents. The shoes, hide, fat, hoofs, sinews, bones and hair, form each a separate article of merchandise. The sinews are sent to Chicago to become glue. The shin-bones bring $35 a ton, north, and the jaw-bones $25, and are converted into handles, phosphate of lime, bone-black, &c.

The embalming of the dead is another calling which the war has developed, and which is much practiced in this city, with a degree of success proportioned to the skill of the operator. It may sometimes be questioned how far the spirits of the sick and wounded, with which the hospitals are crowded, are revived by the assurances with which the newspapers and the dead walls are embellished of the uniform success of the embalmer, even when embellished with an engraving of the artist at his work.

Nowhere is there a deeper feeling and interest in the result of the election or of the war, which terms indeed are identical, than in this city and in other localities in the Border States. To the Union men of the North the question at stake is, shall we conquer the South? To the Unionists of Tennessee, Northern Alabama and Northern Georgia, the question is, shall we be permitted to remain in our homes, or shall we be compelled to flee from them, with the alternative of being hung by the returning and triumphant rebels? Let it be remembered by every man who sighs for peace, that peace without victory means ruin and despair to every Southern Unionist who has bravely trusted to the word of the nation, and has put his life, his home, his all, in the stake.

Among the Union men here there is but one word—"LINCOLN and JOHNSON." There is not so much as a whisper of FREMONT. They do not assert the perfection of the present Administration. They think generally that the Amnesty Proclamation was an undue exercise of magnanimity, of which the rebels have availed themselves to bite the hand that pardoned them, and to undermine the Government that trusts to their oaths. But they believe that any lack of determined severity in dealing with the rebels which may have existed will have a correction in Gov. JOHNSON, and they believe and know that our only hope of national salvation lies in the continuance of power in the hands of an unconditional Union Administration.

CUMBERLAND.

The Scene of Sherman's Operations.

Correspondence Cincinnati Commercial.

IN FRONT OF ATLANTA, Ga., Aug. 1.

THE SEAT OF WAR,

upon which are looking to-day the people of the North and the South is in DeKalb County, in what is known as Cherokee Georgia. In its scale, and trembling in the balance, is the objective point of one army, and the vital point of another, each wrestling with "the enemy" for the victory, Atlanta. While the battle rises and falls with the many variations known to modern warfare, it may not be uninteresting to study the topography of the country.

DEKALB COUNTY

is bounded on the north by Cobb; on the east by Gwinnett and Newton; on the south by Henry and Fayette; on the west by Cobb and Campbell. It was surveyed and its boundaries established in 1822. Its medium length is twenty-five miles, breadth nineteen miles; and consequently embraces an area of 475 miles. Decatur, Atlanta, Cross Keys, Lithonia, Panthersville, Stone Mountain and Utoy, are places of importance within its limits. And these are its post-offices.

THE FACE OF THE COUNTRY

is undulating. Hills overgrown with clumps of woods, and valleys traversed with noisy creeks, and hills and valleys relieving each other at short intervals, mark its face like just so many wrinkles. Much of the soil will hardly repay the labor of cultivation. The rich lands are on the Chattahoochee and South Rivers, and Peach-tree, Nancy's and Utoy Creeks, and will produce, so the farmers say, from 1,000 to 1,500 pounds of cotton to the acre, and from eight to ten barrels of corn, where that article is cultivated. Wheat is always an uncertain crop in this country. What is known as the gray lands will not produce over 700 pounds of cotton, or eight barrels of corn, or twenty-five bushels of wheat to the acre.

The products of DeKalb County are cotton, corn, wheat, rye, oats, potatoes, fruits, and, allow me to add, since many of the chivalry have married recently—rebels.

MINERALS, SPRINGS, MANUFACTURES, CLIMATE.

Within the incorporated limits of Atlanta, there is a fine chalybeate spring, and another about two miles south of Decatur.

Some gold has been found in the vicinity of Rockbridge, near Yellow River, and on Nancy's Creek; asbestos in large quantities at the plantation of JOHN EVANS, Esq.; granite in sufficient quarries to supply the State, beside tourmaline, quartz, iron, and perhaps, lead.

Two wool carding mills, forty saw-mills fifty grist-mills, six merchant mills, half a dozen factories, and as many distilleries, are estimated in this county.

The climate, barring the fact of war, is remarkably healthy. It is claimed by the original settlers, that DeKalb County is not to be surpassed for health by any in the world. It is not pretended that there are no diseases, but there are very few. One citizen, JOHN BITTLE, died at the great age of one hundred and six years, and his wife at the age of one hundred years.

THE CHATTAHOOCHEE RIVER.

The Chattahoochee is one of the largest rivers in the State. It takes its name from *Chatto*, a stone, and *hooke*, marked or flowered, there being rocks of that description in the river, above *Ho-ith-le-ti-gau*, at the old town of the Cherokees, *Chatta-ho ohe*. Its head springs are within a few hundred yards of the Hiawassee. Its course is southwest, but at Miller's Bend it suddenly turns to the South. Pursuing a course of about three hundred and sixty miles, it unites with the Flint River in Decatur County, and then taking the name of Appalachicola, it discharges itself into Appalachicola Bay. This river is the boundary between Georgia and Alabama for the distance of thirty-two miles above Columbus, and for a hundred and twenty-miles to the bounds of Florida. It is navigable for steamboats to Columbus. Large quantities of gold have been, and still continue to be found in the upper part of this rapid river. Yankee soldiers have been found in it bathing, in large numbers, and more frequently, since the 4th day of July, 1864.

Nancy's, Peachtree, Utoy and Camp Creeks empty into the Chattahoochee. Shoal, Snapfinger and Pole Bridge empty into South River.

DECATUR,

the seat of justice, is a pretty village, situated on a ridge dividing the waters of the Chattahoochee and South Rivers. It is ninety-five miles northwest of Milledgeville, thirty from Covington, twenty-four from Lawrenceville, eight from Stone Mountain, and twenty-eight miles from McDonough. The Court-house is a neat brick edifice, and cost $5,100. A jail constructed of granite, two handsome church buildings, hotels, stores and schools, are its ornaments. It was incorporated in 1823, and is indeed quite a village—I might say a town—of importance.

STONE MOUNTAIN,

or New-Gibraltar, as it was formerly called, is one of the greatest curiosities, (the rebellion of the Southern Slave States always excepted,) which can be found in this or any other country. It is said to be 2,226 feet above the creek, and is seven miles in circumference. This wonder of nature has attracted thousands of visitors in other days. Modern travelers say there are three of nature's curiosities in the New World, the Falls of Niagara, in Canada West, the Natural Bridge, in Virginia, and Stone Mountain, in Georgia. It may yet be the monument of a great battle.

ATLANTA

is, comparatively, a new place, formerly called Marthasville; but in 1847 it was incorporated, and its name changed to "The City of Atlanta." In 1850 its population only amounted to 2,500 souls. It is situated on a high ridge, six miles west of Decatur, one hundred and one miles northeast of Macon, and is the point at which the Western and Atlantic, the Macon and Western, and the Georgia Railways connect. And this, taken in connection with the fact that it was settled by men of Northern extraction, and intelligent emigrants from Germany, is what has made Atlanta a place of bustle and of business. In importance it is second to none in the South. Manufactories of all kinds of arms and munitions of war, until recently, flourished in Atlanta, as they now do in Macon. Its entire population at present may be set down at 100,000, for that number will include the rebel army, the militia, the citizens, the refugees, the negroes, the prisoners and the spies.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

Arrival of the Mail by the Hibernian.

The mails by the *Hibernian*, comprising dates to July 28, one day later than those previously received, reached this city yesterday morning. They contain little of interest.

The *Vigie de Cherbourg* says: "Three vessels belonging to the Federal States of America, the *Niagara*, the *Sacramento*, and the *Kearsarge*, and four belonging to the Confederates, the *Georgia*, the *Florida*, the *Nouvel Alabama* and the *General Lee*, have recently been met in the Channel by several merchantmen. An action between them is expected."

An Ostend letter in the *Independance* mentions the arrival in that port of two Confederate war steamers, the screw corvette *Butterfly*, Capt. RUSSELL, and the paddle corvette *Paul Jones*, Capt. ENGELED.

The Antwerp journals mention that the *Sacramento* (Federal) quitted that port on the 23d.

FROM MEXICO.

From Galignani, July 28.

Intelligence has been received from the City of Mexico, via Havana, to the 22d June. The fêtes on the occasion of the proclamation of the Empire were terminated on the 21st by a grand ball, which Gen. BAZAINE gave to the Emperor MAXIMILIAN and the Empress CHARLOTTE. In the midst of the rejoicings the Emperor was not neglecting public business, but conferred every day with his Ministers, as with Gen. BAZAINE, M. CORTU and the Archbishop of Mexico. The religious difficulties have been surmounted, the public services are assured for a considerable time, the foreign corps is formed, and the French regiments which are to embark in September have been told off. The whole of the artillery have already left, the engineers are about to go, and there will then remain in Mexico only 7,000 or 8,000 French soldiers belonging to detachments operating in distant parts of the empire. The news from the Provinces is good. The people are everywhere declaring in favor of the empire, and JUAREZ, who is at present in Nuevo Leon, has been abandoned by the American adventurers who had joined him, as well as by the greater part of his own troops, which are now scattered about the country pillaging the inhabitants.

THE POLISH INSURRECTION.

The Baltic *Gazette* gives the following statistics relating to the late insurrection in Poland, chiefly derived from official sources. During the sixteen months of the struggle 30,000 insurgents were killed or severely wounded; 364 were condemned to death by military tribunals, and 85,000 persons less compromised were transported to Siberia. The war contributions levied were: 6,000,000 of roubles in the Kingdom of Poland, 3,000,000 in Lithuania, 2,000,000 in Volhynia, Podolia and Kiew. The National Government, on its side, raised the following sums: 6,000,000 in Poland, 3,000,000 in Lithuania, 2,000,000 in Volhynia, Podolia and Kiew, 2,500,000 in Gallicia, and 1,000,000 in Posnania. The number of Poles who found an asylum abroad is estimated at 10,000.

PARLIAMENT.

The *Globe* says:

"It is now definitively settled that Parliament will be prorogued on Saturday next, the 30th inst., on which day judgment will be delivered in the case of Stainton *vs.* The Carron Company. Then will follow the royal assent to bills awaiting to receive the same, and then, by commission, the prorogation."

An Exciting Scene at Niagara Falls.

THE ACROBAT FARINI ON ROBINSON'S ISLAND.

From the Buffalo Courier, Aug. 9.

It has been known that FARINI, the funambulist, who several years ago was BLONDIN's rival on the tight rope at Niagara Falls, was making preparations to ford the rapids above the American Fall on a pair of iron stilts, contrived for the purpose. The exhibition was to have come off on the 15th. Early yesterday morning, we learn, the fool-hardy man went out to rehearse the dangerous feat. He succeeded in getting more than half way across, at a point between the Falls and the Goat Island bridge, when one of his stilts broke or gave way, and he was instantly in the rapids.

Fortunately the place of his accident was directly above Robinson's Island—a small piece of wooded land which lies to the right of Luna Island, and very near the brink of the American fall. He succeeded in struggling to the shore of this island, and dragged himself from the water. He had apparently sustained a painful injury on one of his limbs.

The poor man was soon discovered sitting very composedly on a log at the edge of the island. A large and not very sympathizing crowd collected on the Goat Island bridge and elsewhere, but up to yesterday afternoon not an effort had been made to rescue the unfortunate man. In fact, our informant tells us that in a few hours public curiosity seemed to have sated itself, and scarcely any excitement was visible.

FARINI's frightful perch is about 800 or 1,000 feet below the bridge before spoken of, and undoubtedly a rope could be floated to him, and thereby a cable perhaps be swung, by which, if the man is not too much exhausted or injured, he might be able to effect an escape. It is feared, however, that before anything is done, he will be incapable, from lack of food and nervous excitement, to help himself.

At present he can be distinctly descried, cool enough apparently, but making not the slightest effort to attract attention or signal for relief. He is in his tights and bareheaded, and is seen frequently to rub and press his wounded limb. A more frightful predicament than that he is in could not easily be conceived.

We understand that some persons suppose FARINI to be playing a practical joke, or to be practising an advertising dodge. It is scarcely possible that this can be the case, or that any such felicitous results can come from such a desperate looking state of things.

A dispatch to the Rochester *Democrat*, dated Niagara Falls, Aug. 8, puts a different phase upon the matter. It says:

"This morning between the hours of 4 and 5, Mons. FARINI, the great acrobat and rope-walker, attempted to walk across the rapids on stilts from Goat Island to the American shore. He entered the rapids from the south side of Luna Island, and continued his course toward Robinson's Island. When about half way across, one of his stilts got stuck in the crevices of the rocks, and in attempting to extricate it, he was thrown down on his face. He managed to get up, however, and by working he finally broke the stilt off short to his foot. Then, by the utmost caution, he finally reached a point about fifteen feet from Robinson's Island, and being so exhausted, threw himself forward on his face toward the Island, and then by catching some overhanging bushes and holding there, and floating until he became somewhat rested, he drew himself to the shore in an exhausted condition. By this time hundreds of our citizens and visitors had arrived, and the shore and bridges were lined on both sides.

Efforts are being made to get him from his perilous position. His brother walked out in the rapids above the island, and reached a point within a few rods of him with water up to his waist, and by throwing him a rope with a stone attached he managed to draw a pail of provisions toward him and finally grasped it. A boat is being built by Mr. Geo. H. ROBINSON, whose name the island bears, and who piloted the *Maid of the Mist* down the rapids.

Up to 7 o'clock P. M. he had not been got off the island, and in all probability will have to remain over night, and the greater part of to-morrow.

He seems to take his imprisonment good humoredly, and is practicing some of his gymnastic exercises, standing on his head, hands, &c. He is in his rope-walking costume of tight fitting knitting, such as is worn by circus men, and must suffer from the cold, as it is blowing quite a breeze. Every effort is being made to rescue the unfortunate man.

PERSONAL.

—The Chicago *Tribune* gives the following incident in the military career of Col. MULLIGAN:

"In the depth of last Winter, while in the Valley of the Shenandoah, the rebel General FITZ HUGH LEE, with a superior force, lay for some time near the lines of the Irish Brigade, and Col. MULLIGAN hourly expected an attack. At last, he received a communication from LEE to the effect that on account of the cold weather, LEE had determined not to make the attack. To this the brave MULLIGAN replied in substance as follows: 'My compliments to Gen. LEE, with the assurance that he can be accommodated with a *warm fire* whenever he chooses.'"

—A short time ago, while a regiment was moving by SHERMAN's headquarters—a tent, fly, and fence corner, near Kenesaw Mountains—one of the soldiers observed a Major-General lying asleep by the roadside. He spoke very loudly to his comrades, saying: "There's the way we are commanded—officered by Generals who get drunk and lie in the fence corners." SHERMAN heard him and sprang to his feet. "Not drunk, boys," he said, quietly, "but I've been up all night, and I'm very tired and sleepy." He got on his horse, and, followed by his staff, rode away.

—A personal difficulty has occurred between Brig.-Gen. THOMAS W. SWEENEY and Maj.-Gen. DODGE, with reference to the battle of the 22d ultimo, before Atlanta, in which the Second Division of the Sixteenth Corps, under Gen. SWEENEY, bore so conspicuous a part, that Gen. BLAIR complimented SWEENEY upon having saved the Army of the Tennessee upon that occasion. Gen. SWEENEY has proceeded to Nashville to await the result of a military inquiry as to the difficulty. He has a host of devoted personal friends in this vicinity.

—A handsome national flag was presented to ISHMAEL DAY, the old loyalist who shot a rebel, at Baltimore, on Thursday, Aug. 4. A presentation address was made, and Mr. DAY was so overcome by emotions as to be unable to respond with the speech which had been prepared for him, and which some of the Baltimore papers were so incautious as to print the next morning as having been actually delivered.

—The Vergennes *Vermonter* says that in Ferrisburgh, the other day, two sisters, women grown, were seen engaged in most essentially aiding in harvesting the hay. One of the sisters was riding the mowing machine, guiding the horses, and cutting down the grass—the other was riding the horse-rake. It is worthy of mention that the only brother of these sisters is in the army.

—A gentleman in Hartford, Conn., recently found five chickens hatched in his pantry from eggs purchased of his grocer. They had been placed near a chimney, which completed the work begun by the hot July sun. The Hartford *Times* has a verification of the story from the owner of the chickens, who has refused an offer of $5 apiece for them.

—JOHN METCALF, probably the oldest printer in Massachusetts, died in Northampton on the 2d inst., in the seventy-seventh year of his age. He followed the business for fifty-seven years, most of the time in Northampton, where he served his apprenticeship.

—Some funny fellows in New-Orleans the other day armed a cushion with a masked battery of upright pins, and, inducing a young man to sit down on it, forced him, while he cried with pain, to keep his seat. For this the chief of the conspirators paid $75, the others $25.

—A gentleman bathing at Newport a few days since lost in the sand a diamond ring valued at two thousand dollars. A sieve was procured and the sand in the vicinity sifted to no purpose, and the loser was about giving it up as lost, when looking down he discovered the lost jewel at his feet.

—Lieut. FRANK E. BROWNELL, U. S. A., (the "Corporal BROWNELL" who killed the rebel landlord JACKSON, at Alexandria, Va., to avenge the death of Col. ELLSWORTH,) has been appointed Assistant Provost-Marshal for the Ninth Sub-military District of St. Louis, with his headquarters at Potosi.

—"One good turn deserves another." A lady in Hartford was playing with a favorite magpie the other day, which had been accustomed to receive its daily bits from her mouth. By way of returning some of the favors it had received it unexpectedly dropped upon her tongue an immense green caterpillar.

—A substitute broker in Poughkeepsie got rightly served a few days since. In trying to get a countryman drunk he took too much himself, and was enlisted by the individual whom he hoped to sell. He did not find out his mistake until the next morning.

—JOHN FOSTER KIRK, Esq., author of the *History of Charles the Bold*, has just returned home from Europe. He has been absent several months on the continent, for the purpose of consulting documentary manuscript connected with the career of his hero.

—GEORGE GATES, a harness maker in Battery A, First Illinois Light Artillery, recently made a handsome bridle with "bit and bridoon," while in camp near Marietta, and presented it to Gen. SHERMAN. The gift was acknowledged in a cordial letter of thanks.

—A down East editor said he was in a boat when the wind blew hard, but he wasn't at all alarmed, because he had his life insured, and "he never had anything happen to him by which he could make any money!"

—The Chicago correspondent of the Missouri *Democrat* says the wire-pullers of the Chicago Convention are agitating the name of Gen. W. T. SHERMAN, commanding the Army of the Cumberland, as the Democratic nominee for the Presidency.

—CHARLES F. TILLINGHAST, one of the oldest and most eminent lawyers in Rhode Island, died at Providence on Wednesday, aged 87. His whole life was spent in the practice of his profession in that city.

—Mrs. SNYDER, living near Reynoldsville, Pa., while handling a gun carelessly not long ago, allowed it to explode, and the charge entered through the head of her son three years of age, causing instant death.

—Ex-Senator SEBASTIAN, of Arkansas, with his family, have arrived in Memphis, their house at Helena having been demolished and their furniture destroyed by a party of colored soldiers during the fight back of that place.

—J. E. NEWPORT, United States Consul a Turks Island, celebrated the Fourth of July by issuing a patriotic address setting forth the merits of the National cause. The Turks Islanders had the opportunity of reading it in the *Bermudian*.

—W. J. BROWNSON, son of Dr. BROWNSON, was so badly injured at Virginia City recently, by leaping from a stage-coach when the horses were running away, that he died in a few moments.

—Rev. Dr. BURROUGHS, of Portsmouth, N. H., pays a tax upon 1,300 ounces of silver plate—the largest amount owned by one family in New-Hampshire.

—Rev. Dr. KENNARD, Boston, has, in forty-six years, preached 10,000 sermons, baptized 2,038 persons, married 4,089 couples, and attended 3,900 funerals.

—Maj. MCILLVAIN, of the One Hundred and Tenth Ohio, whose funeral service was preached in Xenia recently, has since written to his wife. He dates from Richmond.

—The Springfield *Republican* starts a rumor that Secretary FESSENDEN designs resigning as soon as he can get the affairs of his department in a shape to do so.

—A man named MCFARLEY was fatally stabbed in St. Louis recently by one JACKSON, whose sister he had insulted.

—C. L. VALLANDIGHAM is announced to deliver an address at Venango, Crawford Co., Penn., on the 10th of September.

—Twenty-seven ladies of New-Bedford, Mass., have agreed to furnish each a representative recruit.

—Gen. OSTERHAUS has been promoted to a Major-Generalship, and taken to himself a wife during his recent brief sojourn in St. Louis.

—Gen. STANNARD is now at his home in St. Albans, Vt., on sick leave.

A CURIOUS SCHEME OF EMIGRATION.

A Boston Secret.

SHIPLOADS OF EMIGRANTS ENLISTING IN OUR ARMY—SCENES AT ANTWERP—NOVEL PROCEEDINGS.

From the Evening Post.

The British steamer *Bellona*, which left this port on Saturday last, had a few days before quietly landed on Deer Island, in Boston harbor, between four and five hundred men. She did not touch at any wharf in Boston, but after leaving the men put out of the harbor and sailed directly for this port, bringing a few bales of rags, which constituted her entire cargo.

Two other similar trips have been made. The first vessel came from Ireland, the other from Hamburg. Most of the men brought on these three vessels are now in the Union army, though the emigrants from Ireland did not enter the service immediately, some of them having been persuaded by their friends that they could do better. They began their voyage to the United States, however, with the intention of entering the service, and their passage was taken with that understanding. Their failure to do as they had agreed in Boston, involved a heavy loss to persons who had paid their passage money.

The second company, as soon as they arrived at Boston, put on the Federal uniform, received their bounty money, and went into the ranks, thus providing exemption from the draft for several hundred Bostonians, whose business engagements did not admit of their personal service in the field. Four hundred of the emigrants who came on the *Bellona* also entered the service, thereby exempting four hundred other Bostonians.

A majority of these emigrants had already been trained to the use of arms, and some of them had been in battle. It is believed that they will do good service in our army.

THE SECRET OF THE MOVEMENT.

The secret of this business, by which Boston obtained substitutes, and two or three persons obtained a large amount of money, was at first well kept.

But it finally got out: a desperate man, a Servian by birth, who arrived on board the *Bellona*, and was afterward brought to this city, has divulged the scheme to several unscrupulous individuals, who say they are lawyers, but who possess neither ability nor learning, and are without character or influence—yet they promise him that they will get money for him, and expect to get more for themselves, if he puts the case in their hands.

These New-York sharpers are unwilling that the gains of the Boston men should be so much, and their own so little; and they threaten to put an end to this kind of emigration by going to Europe and making representations about it, unless the Bostonians pay them for keeping silence.

HOW THE EMIGRANTS WERE GATHERED.

A part of the story of this curious emigration scheme is not secret, but it is novel and interesting. The men who came in the *Bellona* were of different nationalities, but were collected in Belgium under the direction of JULIAN ALLEN, formerly Colonel of the well-known organization called the "Polish Legion," of this city—a regiment which it was proposed to recruit at the beginning of the war among the Polish refugees in this country; but its ranks were not filled in time, and the men were consolidated into other regiments. Mr. ALLEN went abroad to assist his countrymen in their late struggle for independence, and he is now doing what he can for American interests.

Six hundred men were gathered within three weeks, and constant accessions were made to their numbers. It was not difficult to collect them. The people of Europe are acquainted with the efforts making here to obtain recruits; and many persons, desiring to come to this country, frequently make applications to our Consuls—supposing, not unnaturally, that some facilities for transportation hither might be afforded by our diplomatic representatives, but those officers, in accordance with the instructions of our Government, reject the proposals.

When, however, it became known at Antwerp, recently, that Mr. ALLEN would receive persons and send them across the ocean, the tidings were quickly conveyed to the principal cities near the seaboard of the continent, and immediately men came from all directions. They walked about at Antwerp in crowds. A part of them were so much elated with the prospect of going to America, that they marched in processions, carrying rags to represent banners, on long sticks like flagstaffs, much to the astonishment of some of the townspeople and the amusement of others, who thought a new society had suddenly sprung into existence, and that ragamuffins were the only members.

PREPARATIONS FOR DEPARTURE.

The Belgian Government would not permit the embarkation of the emigrants without a careful examination of them, and the signing of a contract by each person, which was to be a certificate that he went by his own desire. This paper (or a copy of it) was to be left with the Customs officers, else the necessary clearance for the vessel could not be obtained.

The contract bound the signers, when they should arrive in the United States, to do whatever might be required of them; and all the men were asked by the officers if they understood what the contract implied, and if they were willing to abide by it. These questions answered satisfactorily, and the name attached to the contract, completed the preliminaries. Some of the Belgians were unable to write their names, and the Customs officers made the required signatures, saying to the emigrants as they did so, that they were going to America, and must do their duty.

A DIFFICULTY—CONSULAR INTERFERENCE.

The *Bellona* was ready to sail on the 5th of July, but it appears that a dishonest contractor had sent on board a quantity of bad provisions, which were served out to the emigrants, some of whom thereupon marched off the vessel, and were followed by more than half their fellows.

It is said, even, that less than a hundred remained on board. Here was a dilemma. The vessel had been chartered at a high rate. She was to carry seven hundred or eight hundred men. Her owners thought she could carry a thousand. The Belgian authorities had surveyed her, however, and would not allow more than four hundred and twenty-six to go on board. Of those three-fourths had abandoned the vessel, and by their representations would deter others from coming in their places.

A summary measure was then resolved on. All the provisions were thrown overboard before the faces of some of the discontented men, and they were promised that the best food in the market should be procured for them, and that they should have double rations. The new food was bought, and was followed on board, soon afterward, by the runaways.

The men had another reason for returning to their places on the ship. They were nearly all rough persons; in anticipation of the trip they had disposed of everything they possessed, even their spare clothing, for liquor, and had had a general "spree." So now they had neither money, nor any means of obtaining any, and the want of food admonished them of the propriety of fulfilling their contract.

Two of the men who had signed the papers complained to their Consuls, saying that illegal efforts were made to detain them; and the ship was detained till the Consuls could make an investigation. The complaint was found to be incorrect; the authorities were assured that all the men on board were at liberty to leave the vessel if they desired to do so; and the objections to her departure were withdrawn.

THE START.

On the 6th of July the vessel sailed down the channel for Antwerp. There were two or three hundred men on the wharf who desired to go on board, but for reasons already given were not permitted. Their demonstrations as she took her departure indicated much disappointment. Some of them followed along the banks, waving handkerchiefs, and calling out to the men on the deck to have the vessel stopped and they would come on board in small boats. Of course the request was not heeded, and some of their number were observed to manifest their vexation in tears.

ON THE OCEAN.

Regular drills constituted a part of the daily exercise at sea. A young Pole, who was an officer in our army, but who resigned and engaged with his countrymen in the recent attempted revolution, presided at these drills, and performed important services from the first.

Among these emigrants were many Germans who could sing and play; to the latter were given instruments, and the latter assisted the musicians with their voices.

AT BOSTON.

These men, with the exception already noticed, enlisted on Deer Island, were examined, and afterwards went to the military rendezvous in another part of the harbor. In four days from the time of arrival, the business was concluded. Nobody not interested was wiser, while three individuals were much richer, and 400 men were credited on the quota of Boston.

MORE EMIGRANTS COMING.

More of these emigrants are coming. Another vessel loaded with them is expected at Boston harbor in a few days. The facts are known in Europe; and this new system of emigration, first made practicable through the wants and the enterprise of men of Boston, appears to be successful. No efforts have been made on the continent, so far as yet appears, to put a stop to it.

Galignani's Messenger, in announcing the departure of the last vessel from Antwerp, gives no particulars, but says that it contained 350 "German recruits for the American Federal army."

CURIOUS STORY OF A PHOTOGRAPH.—When the war broke out a young man belonging in this city enlisted, and carried to the field with him a photograph of his betrothed. He was taken prisoner, and confined for a long period in the Libby Prison at Richmond. While there, one of the rebel officers on duty, happening to have seen the photograph, appropriated it, and refused to return it to the owner. The officer seemed infatuated with the likeness of the Northern beauty, and, in order to have opportunity to talk about her, made himself the instrument of many kindnesses to the captive. At last the young soldier was exchanged, and in due time joined his regiment. During a recent battle he was at the front, and seeing a rebel officer very prominently engaged in directing his command, the Massachusetts soldier leveled his piece and shot the rebel Commander. Our men advanced at the same moment, and on passing the spot where the dead rebel lay, the soldier recognized him as the officer who had appropriated his lady-love's photograph. The officer's pockets were searched, and the missing picture found. The above is no romance, but a veritable incident among the many curious ones which crowd the history of the war.—*Boston Journal, Aug. 8.*

GRAND HAUL OF COUNTERFEITERS.

Eleven Presses Seized—Immense Amount of Counterfeit Money Found—All the Plates Captured—The Whole Gang Sent in Irons to Washington.

From the St. Louis Democrat, Aug. 6.

The citizens doing business in the large cities of the United States have long been embarrassed by the circulation of immense quantities of counterfeit notes, on several of the most important banks of the country, and the United States Treasury, principally of the twenty dollar issues and of the fifty-cent postal currency.

Several attempts have been heretofore made to get possession of the places and arrest the counterfeiters, but without success. Large sums of the counterfeit twenties could be traced to the different paymasters' departments, many of them so well executed that it was impossible to distinguish them from the genuine bill; still no clue could be obtained as to where they were manufactured.

The immense quantity of the bogus currency which flooded the country at length drew the attention of the authorities at Washington, and Col. L. C. BAKER, so widely known as a skillful detective, and who is now Chief of the National Detective Police, was invested with full power to examine the matter, arrest, commit, or make such disposal of prisoners as in his judgment should seem best, and also to call to his aid, in addition to his own force, such assistance as might be necessary, in any department to which the interest of the service might call him.

With this authority from headquarters, Col. BAKER, who has been in the Government service over three years, summoned his efficient force, and immediately set about ferreting out the counterfeiters. Believing, from the vast amount of spurious money in circulation in the West, that the manufactories were located in some of the principal cities of this department, he left Washington, accompanied by his well-tried men, to commence operations here. Arriving in this city on Friday last, he was not long in obtaining such information as enabled him to make a successful effort by which he secured a variety of plates in the cities of St. Louis, Indianapolis and Nauvoo, at all of which places the business was found to have been extensively carried on, the larger share of it being done in this city, where the principal manufactory and machinery were located.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PLATES.

The first plate shown us was a five-dollar plate on the State Bank of Iowa.

The second was a three-dollar plate on the City Treasury Warrant of St. Louis, which was well executed, and produced work which in many instances good judges of our city currency were unable to detect. For this plate a large reward has been offered, but no clue could be obtained as to who was the possessor of it.

The third seized was a two-dollar plate on the Bank of Rutland, Vermont, which was also well executed, but did not bear the mark of as fine workmanship as the City Treasury plate of St. Louis, yet was sufficiently well executed to deceive even those who professed to be good judges of money.

The fourth and most important of all the plates captured was the United States twenty-dollar greenback series, which has perhaps produced nearly as many bills as the genuine plates. The process of working this note was somewhat different from the others, as to complete the bill requires four different plates, the first of which works the whole face of the note except the red stamp and figures two and cypher near the centre of the bill, but which are somewhat separated from each other. The first of these plates is remarkably well engraved, and, with proper paper and ink, would produce even a finer appearance on the face of the bill than the genuine plate. The second plate on the face of the bill contains much less work, and is designed to fill in, in the large two and cypher near the centre of the bill, and also some other smaller work. The last plate necessary to complete the face of the note is the red star upon the right of the bill, which is also well executed, and is worked last with red ink. The face of the bill having been completed, a fourth plate is used to finish the work on the back of the bill; after which, if there be no defect in the press work, or what is usually termed "working off," the bill is put through another process, called the "sweating process," to modify the color of the ink, soften the paper, and otherwise prepare the bill for market.

At the time the plates of the twenty were captured, the force were busily engaged in printing, and, unfortunately, one of the gang had to be shot before a complete arrest could be made. They were at this time working on the press at Indianapolis.

The fifth of the regular series of plates was one on the Pittsfield Bank, State of New-Hampshire, of the denomination of two dollars, and which was well executed.

The sixth and most important plate of the lot, except the twenty and fifty dollar plates, was that of the fifty cent postal currency, which has been a source of so much annoyance. In this series only two plates were used, one to work the face of the check and the other the back. Both plates bear marks of having been used very extensively, as in one or two places the engraving and solid work are literally worn down, having, as has been admitted by one of the prisoners, been in use day and night. At the time of the capture of the plate, a whole tea chest of the fifty cent postal currency, amounting to probably $50,000 or $60,000, was found in one place, and one of the prisoners acknowledges that he not unusually came into the city of a Saturday morning with $2,000 or $3,000 worth of postal currency, and always got rid of it before night.

Seventh plate. This was comparatively a new one, and was splendidly executed, and is, perhaps, one of the most beautiful counterfeit plates that has ever been executed in America. It is a ten dollar, new issue, Treasury plate, had only been used to print about thirty thousand dollars' worth, and at the time it was discovered was waxed over and buried—as was supposed—in a secure place. For printing the back of them a different plate was used, but one which was equally well executed.

The eighth plate was of the denomination of twenty dollars, on the Citizens' Bank of Louisiana, also tolerably well executed. Plate No. 10 was of the denomination of twenty dollars, on the Bank of New-Orleans. Plate No. twelve was a twenty dollar bill on the State Bank of Tennessee. Plate No. thirteen was of the denomination of ten dollars, on the Bank of Louisville. The thirteenth and last plate discovered and seized was a splendidly executed plate for printing the new issues of fifty dollar Treasury notes, and which had evidently not yet been used much.

CAPTURE OF DIES.

In addition to the wholesale capture of plates on the different banks above described, several important dies were also taken possession of, the first of which was a twenty-five cent die, handsomely executed and well calculated to deceive. A second one was a die used for making five dollar gold pieces, and the last and most important was the die used in making twenty dollar gold pieces. This had been the most extensively used of any of the dies.

THE PRESSES, INK, PAPER, ETC.

The number of presses taken were eleven in all, the largest of which weighed 3,600 pounds, and was used for working off the twenties, and was taken at the manufactory some seven miles from the city. Another was a small die press, which bore marks of having been considerably used.

Among the finest of the presses was a lithographic press, very beautifully finished, and used for printing the counterfeit postal currency. The second lithographic press was much heavier, evidently intended for printing tens and twenties. In addition to these was an old-fashioned press, probably used before the business had attained its present flourishing condition. The rest of the presses were all well finished and perfectly adapted to the work for which they were intended. Not only were there plenty of presses of the very best quality, but there were also found some twenty-five or thirty cans of ink, of the different colors used in printing bank bills, and of a good quality. It was evident from the five large boxes full of material, consisting of paper, ink, pallet-stones, mullers, engravers' tools, and all the various implements used by professional printers in such work, that there was nothing wanting to successfully carry on their business.

Several large rolls of bank note-paper of a very good quality were also found on the premises, but good care was taken to have little either of material or implements exposed to view, as they usually kept their plates and other material buried; but even this did not long deter Col. BAKER and his force from bringing them to light; and on Wednesday last several large boxes, carefully secured, left St. Louis for Washington City, where the men who had formerly used them had been sent in advance.

The dies were secured to the bottoms of small tin boxes, and kept in a condition so as not to come into contact with any hard substance, and by putting on the lid they could at any time be safely buried.

THE MEN ENGAGED IN THE BUSINESS.

Probably one of the most important of the gang is LOUIS SLEIGHT, a resident of St. Louis, who spends nearly all his time at Nauvoo, who is not a "*shover*" of his money, nor even a manufacturer of it, but acts as adviser and agent. In appearance he is intelligent, gentlemanly, prepossessing, and of superior ability. A second member of the gang is JAMES VEZEY, a farmer, living some seven miles from St. Louis, beyond the corral and race-track. VEZEY is a manufacturer of the "*queer*," and also a "*shover*." A third member is JOHN FRISBY, who resides in Nauvoo. He is a man of property there, and also a manufacturer and a "*shover*." A fourth, and one of the most adroit, is the notorious FRED. BRIBUSCH, already convicted in this State for counterfeiting, and who was pardoned out of the Missouri State Prison by the President. On the very day after BRIBUSCH was pardoned he sent out and made an arrangement with the engraver, who got him up this ten-dollar United States plate, new issue, which we have already described.

A fifth member of the concern is WILLIAM HOMER, one of the "shovers," and who resides at No. 441 Broadway, St. Louis. HOMER also acted as a business agent of the manufacturers. The following will show as an example the method of carrying on their correspondence:

CORRESPONDENCE, PURCHASE OF LUMBER, &C.

An agent not far up the country writes for some more of the money, and says:

"MY FRIEND HOMER: Our crops are looking very well up here. We have succeeded in driving the guerrillas out, and I hope to be in St. Louis in a few days, and I want to buy five thousand feet of that twenty foot lumber. What will you sell it to me for?"

Another one from the country writes to him and says:

"FRIEND HOMER: I have sold all the sheep and lambs which I purchased from you the last time I saw you in St. Louis. They sell well here, but the stock is becoming pretty well known. Cannot you sell me some other kind of stock?"

Another one in Ohio writes that he is keeping a grocery, and says: "I made well on the last trade which I made with you, but I must have it in smaller volumes"—meaning that he wants some of the fifty cent issue.

Many letters of a similar kind were taken by the detectives.

A sixth member is from Nauvoo—JOHN BROWN—who was arrested some months since and taken to the Old Capitol Prison, and after some time released, but has since been rearrested. BROWN was one of the "*shovers*," and had followed it for years.

A seventh member, now in the Old Capitol Prison, is CHARLES HATHAWAY, also a "*shover*," and a manufacturer. He figured principally as a horse and mule buyer for the Government. He and SLEIGHT would not unfrequently buy twenty thousand dollars' worth in a single week in Missouri, and pass them over to the Government, of course paying for them in their own money, and receiving in return for them money from the Government.

THE JOHNSTON FAMILY.

In addition to the seven members and agents above-mentioned, the family known to the detective as the Johnston family, were also engaged in this business. The family live in Indianapolis. The father of the family has served two terms in the penitentiary for counterfeiting, and has been the most expert engraver in the West. At the present time he has only been out of the penitentiary about two months. MRS. JOHNSTON is also engaged as one of the "shovers" of the money. ELIJAH JOHNSTON is probably about 18 years of age, is very shrewd and sharp, and is also a "shover." THOMAS JOHNSTON is also an engraver, and to do him justice, a very good one. BOB JOHNSTON is one of the business agents. The parties, engaged with those before mentioned, formed the gang, with the exception of Dr. MCCARTY, *alias* WOODS, a dentist of Indianapolis, who acted as a useful man among them, furnishing money and assisting in printing and "shoving," and also as an agent, letter-writer and dealer in *twenty-foot lumber*. The following is one of his productions:

JUNE 13, 1864.

DEAR HOMER: Would like to hear from you as soon as convenient. I saw CHARLEY HATHAWAY and his friends last night. I told him that you had lost in the last trade you made, and he was badly disappointed when he heard that you did not see me. If I can assist you let me know. I will have as much as you want of the *twenty-foot lumber* by Monday next, got up in good order. Let me know how you are getting along.

P. MC.

The whole gang have been forwarded to Washington in double irons, where they will undergo an investigation, and be sentenced to such punishment as the authorities may see fit to inflict upon them. Great credit is due Col. L. C. BAKER and his force for their untiring energy and skill in successfully ridding the country of a band of counterfeiters who have heretofore baffled all the detectives that have been sent in pursuit of them, and who even carried on a part of their operations within a few squares of the United State detective police office in this city.

Col. BAKER also received hearty coöperation and valuable aid in the work from Gen. ROSECRANS and Provost-Marshal-General SANDERSON; also, from the local police of Indianapolis, where two of the plates and two of the lithographic presses were taken.

The Rebel Forgery of Col. Dahlgren's Orders.

Admiral DAHLGREN writes from off Charleston, under date of the 24th ult.:

"I have patiently and sorrowfully awaited the hour when I should be able to vindicate fully the memory of my gallant son, Col. ULRIC DAHLGREN, and lay bare to the world the atrocious imposture of those who, not content with abusing and defacing the remains of the noble boy, have knowingly and persistently endeavored to blemish his spotless name by a forged lie.

That hour has at last come. I have before me a photograph copy of the document which the inhuman traitors at Richmond pretend was found upon the body of my son, after he had been basely assassinated by their chivalry at midnight, and who, on the pretext that this paper disclosed the intent to take the lives of the arch rebel and his counsellors, and to destroy Richmond, have not hesitated to commit and commend the most shocking barbarities on the remains of the young patriot, and to exult like dastards over his sad fate.

I can now affirm that this document is a forgery—a barefaced, atrocious forgery—so palpable that the wickedness of the act is only equaled by the recklessness with which it has been perpetrated and adhered to, for the miserable caitiffs did not confine themselves to the general terms of a mere allegation, but published the paper in all the precision of a photographic fac-simile, as if not to leave a doubt for cavil. I felt from the first just if I knew the fact that my son never wrote that paper—that it was a forgery; but I refrained from giving utterance to that faith until I had seen a sample of the infamous counterfeit, and, having seen it, could say, as I say now, that a more fiendish lie never was invented.

It is difficult to imagine such utter baseness in any but the most abandoned felons, and yet it is only of a piece with the entire conduct of the chivalry, leaders and followers, in all the events that preceded and accompanied the untimely death of Col. DAHLGREN. The forged lie was but the seal to deeds of inhumanity and horror that no one could enact or sanction unless his nature were debased to a level with that of the brute.

It is well known that the cruel usage practiced on the Union soldiers who were imprisoned at Richmond had become a theme at the North, and that their release from slow and horrid death was the object of the expedition. My son had just returned from a visit to me off Charleston, when he learned of the project. Every one was aware that he was in no condition to take the field just then, for he had lost a leg by a wound received in a charge through Hagerstown, pending the battle of Gettysburgh, and the consequent illness nearly cost him his life. The vigor of his frame had carried him through the crisis, but the wound was not perfectly healed; he was still weak, and could only move on crutches.

No sooner was he apprised of what was contemplated, than he sought to join the enterprise, in remembrance of comrades pining in loathsome dungeons, of men with whom he had ridden side by side amid the deadly conflict, and a strong conviction of their sufferings animating every pulse of his gallant heart, he felt that duty called him there, and the reluctant consent of the authorities was at last yielded to his earnest entreaties.

It is not my purpose here to narrate the whole course of this noble enterprise—that will be the duty of a future day, but no one had seen Col. DAHLGREN in his full vigor sit his charger more gracefully or better endure the incessant and multiplied hardships of that ride, by day and by night, in shine and storm.

The failure of his column to connect with that of Gen. KILPATRICK led to the failure of the expedition and the death of as noble a soldier as ever gave life to a great cause.

The gallant youth fell, pierced by many balls, at the head of his men, and even while his brave spirit lingered about its shattered tenement the chivalry began to strip off his clothing. Whether the detestable purpose was accomplished before he was dead I know not, nor whether the infamous wretches paused to make sure that life was extinct before they severed a finger from his hand in order to secure a ring given by a departed sister, and dearly prized by the heart that is now as still as her own.

It was not until daylight disclosed the utter helplessness of the survivors that the victors took heart of grace and consummated their brave deed by marching the wearied and famished troopers along the road, regardless of the fact that this led them by the body of their young chief, just as it lay, stripped and covered with mud, but yet honored by the sad tokens which it exhibited of love and loyalty to the cause of his country. The absent limb told of recent battle-fields, and the breathless body gave assurance that the last sacrifice had been made. The young life, rich in promise, had been laid down, and thus was redeemed the solemn oath of fealty to the Union.

No respect for the well-known gallantry of their victim, no feeling for his extreme youth, entered into the thoughts of these atrocious ruffians, and only when sated with the mournful sight were the relics of the noble dead permitted such sepulchre as a hasty grave could afford.

Be it remembered that to this time nothing was known of the forged document. But presently it came to the upper chivalry of Richmond that one of the leaders of the expedition had fallen. Frenzied with terror at the possible consequences of the undertaking—for they had every reason to dread that the vengeance of the released prisoners would respect no person—they sought a pretext for a meditated villany on the body of Col. DAHLGREN, in a forgery which they thought would extenuate all disregard of every dictate of manhood and humanity.

So they forged the lie, and gave it currency in all the minuteness of a fac-simile, while the original counterfeit was so recklessly counterfeited that the shameful deceit could not fail to be apparent to any one having the least knowledge of Col. DAHLGREN's handwriting.

So the remains of the heroic dead were torn from the grave, conveyed to Richmond, and there exposed to the taunts and gaze of a mob; then hurried away, in the obscurity of the night to some nameless spot, whence it was intended they should never be recovered.

There was an ingenuity in this contrived villainy from which the mind recoils with horror.

Contrast the high and holy purposes of the Union soldier—his devotion to it, even to death, his calm, undaunted courage, graced by every milder virtue; his kindly hospitality to the captive rebel officer, so illy requited—contrast these with the craven cowardice of the ruffians who beset him and did midnight murder, their brutal desecration of his body, and worse than these, the crimes of the higher chivalry who made war upon the dead as such only could wage. Contrast these, and say if it were not happier to die as did ULRIC DAHLGREN—so true, so gentle and

...than to live as those do who, to destroy his fair name, have justified and exulted in his assassination and forged a lie, to their eternal infamy.

He had not completed the first year of his manhood when he was so basely assassinated; yet by his bravery and devotion on many a battle-field he had won the high but well-deserved rank of Colonel of cavalry.

He was tall, well-built and graceful; his frame gave every promise of future strength, but as yet he lacked the development of the matured man, and was divested of all spare flesh by a life of constant activity in the saddle.

To the casual observer he appeared like a very young and a very diffident man—gentle and unobtrusive, a moderate talker, and always of pleasant mood. But beneath lay a character of the firmest mould, a constancy of purpose never to be diverted from its object, courage that was never disturbed by any danger, impulses of the purest nature habitually in exercise, producing a course of life unblemished by any meanness—a good son, a warm friend, dutiful alike to God and man. I can now look back over the whole of his young life, and declare that in no instance did he ever fail in the most respectful obedience to my least wish. A more perfect and lovely character I cannot conceive.

His courage was not of that rampant character so troublesome to friend as well as foe, but came forth constantly at the first sign of danger. In other noble qualities he added a deep sense of religious obligation, having been carefully trained by a departed mother, to the Church and Sunday School. But in this, as in many other respects, he was not demonstrative. When apparently at the verge of death from a wound, and reminded of the danger, he smiled, and said that he had never gone into battle without asking forgiveness of his sins and commending his soul to his Maker. And so passed away this bright young life, so radiant in promise. Nor is it only a father's love and affection that prompts such praise, as the many who knew him will confirm.

The last letter that he ever wrote was to myself. It was from camp, just before putting foot in stirrup and about to set out on the last of a brilliant and eventful career. He directed that it should only be given to me in the event of his not returning. He speaks of the enterprise as "glorious," and that he would be ashamed to show his face again if he had failed to go in it. He expressed himself as fully sensible of the danger, and concludes thus: "If we do not return there is no better place to give up the ghost."

Quotas Under the Call for 500,000 Men.

Quotas of the several Congressional Districts of the State of New-York, under the call of the President for 500,000 men:

Congressional Districts.		
First	2,659	
Second	4,120	
Third	3,574	
Fourth	4,071	
Fifth	3,971	
Sixth	3,485	
Seventh	4,239	
Eighth	4,346	
Ninth	3,028	
Tenth	2,362	
In Gen. HAYS' division, ten districts		35,855
Eleventh	2,027	
Twelfth	2,493	
Thirteenth	2,641	
Fourteenth	3,157	
Fifteenth	3,019	
Sixteenth	1,753	
Seventeenth	2,165	
Eighteenth	2,912	
Nineteenth	2,797	
Twentieth	2,493	
In Col. TOWNSEND's division, ten districts		25,460
Twenty-first	1,729	
Twenty-second	2,325	
Twenty-third	2,628	
Twenty-fourth	2,650	
Twenty-fifth	2,402	
Twenty-sixth	2,460	
Twenty-seventh	3,107	
Twenty-eighth	2,901	
Twenty-ninth	2,636	
Thirtieth	3,004	
Thirty-first	2,181	
In Major DIVEN's Division, 11 districts		28,003
Total		89,318

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Management of Castle Garden.

The following report has been made by the committee appointed by the Commissioners of Emigration for the purpose of investigating certain charges as to the management of Castle Garden:

RESOLUTION OF COMMISSIONERS, JULY 27, 1864.

That a Special Committee of three be appointed to investigate the accusations and insinuations brought by some parties against the employes of Castle Garden.

Your committee, in compliance with the above resolution, beg respectfully to make the following report:

Your committee met on the 3d inst, having previously requested and invited all parties referred to by Dr. FRENCH in his report, as well as others, to be in attendance, for the purpose of giving their testimony. The commission will observe from the depositions (taken under oath) of the respective witnesses adduced that they are referred to by Dr. FRENCH as being able to verify the various allegations against Mr. CASSERLY and others. The witnesses were allowed the fullest opportunity for substantiating their several statements in the report, and every facility was given them for doing so. By a reference to the minutes of the two meetings of your committee, the commission will observe that the various subjects referred to by Dr. FRENCH, such as the express company, recruiting business, as well as the general arrangements for the arrival and reception of the emigrants by their friends, were all minutely inquired into.

Regarding the management of the Express Company, as will be seen by a reference to the minutes of the first day's proceedings of your Committee, they are of opinion that it would not be for the interest of the emigrant to disturb the present arrangements for the removal of luggage. Your Committee, however, would suggest the propriety of adding to the respective Presidents of the Irish and German Societies to the present Castle Garden Committee charged with the management of this matter.

Your Committee gave the subject of allowing parties inside the Garden for the purpose of seeing their friends, their full attention. They see no reason for altering or removing any of the restrictions or safeguards at present existing, for being acted on and put in force by Mr. CASSERLY. In the opinion of your committee, the rules to be observed are just and proper in the peculiar circumstances of the case, being solely for the protection of the emigrant.

With reference to the finding of employment for arriving emigrants, your committee, after due inquiry into the mode of conducting this business, did not deem it necessary to call any witnesses, being fully satisfied that the object contemplated is to place the emigrant in legitimate and honest employment, the most beneficial to himself.

Concerning the appointment of Col. KREHBIEL, your committee fully approves of the system adopted in the organization of the same, and the supervision exercised over boarding-house keepers, but they would recommend that action be taken by the Board on the appointment of Col. KREHBIEL, and otherwise direct as to the manner of paying his salary.

With regard to the accusations and insinuations conveyed throughout the report of Dr. FRENCH, of malversation of office on the part of Mr. CASSERLY, your committee beg to state that, having given this matter their best attention, as being one affecting in a great degree the good and prosperity of this institution, they are of opinion that there is not the slightest foundation in fact, for the same.

In concluding this report, your committee desire to put on record their unabated confidence in your agent. The assiduity he displays in the performance of his varied and important duties, and his continuous efforts for the good of the emigrant, demand our special commendation.

Your Committee are of the opinion that the utmost publicity should be given to this report, as well as the several depositions of the parties examined, being convinced that the interests and welfare of Castle Garden will be promoted thereby, and the objects contemplated by the establishment of this Institution more thoroughly appreciated by the public at large.

Signed by the Committee.

A. SCHNIEWIND,
C. GODFREY GUNTHER,
ELIJAH F. PUDY.

The Lindsey Blues.

The following order was issued yesterday:

HEADQUARTERS ONE HUNDRED AND SECOND REGIMENT, N. Y. S. N. G., Aug. 10, 1864.

SPECIAL ORDER No. 4.—All uniformed members of this regiment are ordered to report at headquarters immediately, for transportation to Elmira, or to return their uniforms, or they will be arrested and treated as deserters. By order.

Col. JOHN N. WILSEY.

R. M. LAKE, Lieut. and Acting Adjt.

Serious Rioting in the Eighteenth Ward—A Large Number of the Rioters Arrested.

Capt. CAMERON, of the Eighteenth Precinct, appeared before Justice LEDWITH, of the Jefferson Market Police, a day or two since, and made a complaint against a large number of men who had been guilty of rioting in his Precinct.

The facts of the case are briefly these: For some time past there has been a deadly feud existing between JOHN and FLORENCE SCAMMEL, DAVID BRODERICK, alias "Baltimore Jack," and several other well-known fighting characters on one side, and OWEN GEOGHEGAN, PETER WADE, EDWARD MCGANEY, and many more of GEOGHEGAN's friends on the other. A few days since these men met to settle all their disputes, in a regular combat. The battle-ground selected was a house known as the Empire Hotel, situated on the southwest corner of Third-avenue and Twenty-fourth-street, where, for a short time, a fierce combat raged. Pistols were fired, knives and daggers were drawn, and during the melée, several of the combatants were seriously injured. The police report that as many as thirty shots were fired, but fortunately no citizen passing along the street at the time was killed. The excitement among the residents in the vicinity is represented to have been great, and was constantly on the increase, until the timely arrival of a squad of policemen at the scene, instantly put to flight all the disturbers of the peace. The rioters were, however, known to Capt. CAMERON, and up to yesterday all except one of the ringleaders had been taken into custody and held to bail to answer before the Court of Special Sessions.

A Notorious Bounty-Jumper Shot in Beekman-Street.

Messrs. WM. G. KINGSLEY and GEO. W. WRIGHT, army detectives, have been for several days past endeavoring to effect the arrest of a recruit who had jumped his bounty, named GEORGE COFFIN. He is known to the officials as a notorious swindler, having upon two or three occasions previously made his escape after duly enlisting and receiving his bounty money. Yesterday, the officials found him in South-street, and at once proceeded to convey him to the Provost-Marshal's office, in Sixth-avenue. Before they had proceeded far, COFFIN made a sudden effort to get away. He was recaptured, however, before he had gone many blocks, and the trio walked on up Beekman-street, when, between Gold and William streets, COFFIN again broke from them, and started off at a rapid pace. The officers shouted to him to halt, but to this command he gave no heed. Detective KINGSLEY then drew his revolver, and fired three shots, all of which took effect in COFFIN's left shoulder. The wounds thus produced are said to be serious. Officer FARRELL, of the Second Precinct, becoming aware of the disturbance, was soon on the spot, and the party were conducted to the Station-house. Subsequently COFFIN was conveyed before Provost-Marshal KOSTER, of the Sixth District.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

THE LATE STRIKE AMONG HORSESHOERS—THE INJURED MAN EXAMINED BY THE CORONER.—HENRY MILEY, the horseshoer, who was badly injured on the morning of the 4th inst., by being beaten with a hammer on the head, by a fellow-workman, named JAMES BRANNIGAN, is lying in a critical condition at his residence, No. 424 West Forty-second-street. It will be remembered that MILEY refused to join the horseshoers' strike, and that BRANNIGAN, one of the leaders of the gang of strikers, followed him toward his home and beat him in a most unmerciful manner. Coroner RANNEY yesterday took the ante-mortem deposition of MILEY, who testified that BRANNIGAN struck him on the head with a hammer, knocked him down, and while prostrate, struck him twice more. The jury rendered a verdict against BRANNIGAN, and the latter was committed to the Tombs to await the result.

ANOTHER WARNING TO THOSE WHO CARELESSLY HANDLE FIREARMS.—A very serious accident, resulting from the careless use of firearms, occurred yesterday, in the pawnbroker's office of Mrs. WOOD, in Grand-street. Two boys, named HENRY CRAWFORD and HUGO HIRSCH, were playing with a pistol, which it was supposed was not loaded. Unfortunately, however, for one of the lads, the weapon was charged with powder and ball. During the sport, young CRAWFORD pointed the pistol at the head of his companion, and discharged it. The ball entered the face of HIRSCH, causing a compound fracture of the jaw, and passing inward, lodged under the root of the tongue, beyond the reach of a probe. The injured lad was conveyed to the New-York Hospital, where he now lies in a critical condition.

TWO DEATHS FROM BEING RUN OVER.—A carman named WM. GALVIN, died yesterday at St. Luke's Hospital, from the effects of being run over by his own cart on the 8th instant. Deceased was driving rapidly, when one wheel of his cart came in contact with some obstruction, and he was thrown under the vehicle. He was a native of Ireland, aged 50 years....JAMES SAMPSON, a boy aged three years, residing with his parents at No. 118 Barrow-street, died from injuries received by reason of having been run over by one of the wheels of a large truck. He died in a few minutes after the accident. Coroner RANNEY held an inquest in both cases. The verdict in each case was accidental death.

JOHN-STREET METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—At a meeting of the official Board of the old John-street Methodist Episcopal Church, recently held, a series of resolutions were offered and adopted, in substance, that the existing debt of the society—$13,000—be raised by subscription, and that the "time-honored temple" be preserved, "not only on account of its antiquity, but because it is needed to accommodate the inhabitants in the lower part of the City," and that an effort be made to pay the debt by the 30th of October, that the society may be able to celebrate their ninety-sixth anniversary unembarrassed.

PERSONAL.—Major-Gen. HOOKER left this City this morning for Jeffersonville, on a visit to his family.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

RECRUITING IN BROOKLYN.—Recruiting was as lively in Brooklyn yesterday as heretofore. Some forty men were enlisted at the Provost-Marshal's office; in fact, as many men as can be examined, are put through daily. There is no lack of recruits, but principals begin to be scarce, which should not be the case, as there are several thousand still to raise on the quota.

COUNTERFEIT BILLS.—Counterfeit two dollar bills on the Bank of Utica, N. Y., were in circulation about the city last evening. No arrests were made.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—AUG. 10, 1864.

$10,000	U. S. 6s, '81..C.	106⅜	100	Mar. Min. Co.	46⅛
500	U. S. 6s, 5-20s. C.		50	Atlantic M.S.S.Co.	182½
	Small	109	200	do	182
50,000	do	109⅛	20	N. Y. Cen. R.	132
30,000	do	109⅝	500	Erie Railway	113
10,000	U. S. 6s, 1-yr. C.	95⅛	100	do....b10	113¾
50,000	do	95	300	do	113½
25,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s. R.	107	600	Hud. Riv. R.	134
2,000	Ill. Cou. B., '70.	101	100	do....b10	134
5,000	Ind. State 5s	90	200	do	133¾
1,000	Mo. State 6s	67	100	do	133½
4,000	do	67⅝	200	do	135
2,000	do	68	200	Mich. Cen. R.	139¾
3,000	Mo. 6s, issued to		300	Reading R.	136¼
	Pac. R.	73	400	do....b10	136⅝
10,000	Ohio & Miss. C.	51⅝	600	do	136⅝
3,000	N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	130	100	M. S. & N. I. R.	91⅜
2,000	Erie 3d M. B.	130¼	400	do	91⅜
3,000	Erie 4th M. Bs.	121⅜	300	do	91¾
8,000	M.C. 8s Co. 1st M.		200	Ill. Cen. Scrip	129⅞
	Sk. Fd. B.	139	200	do....b10	129⅞
5,000	Mich. So. S.F.B.	116	400	Clev. & Pitts. R.	113⅝
4,000	Alton & T.H. In.	85	20	Chi. & N. W.	57⅞
3,000	C.&N.W. 1st M.	103⅛	300	do	57¾
5,000	do	103⅝	100	do	57⅝
10,000	Cl. & To. S.F.B.	114	100	do....b10	57⅝
5,000	Miss. & Mo. L.G.	68	10	do	57
11,000	At. & G. W. 1st M		300	Chi. & N. W. Pref.	91½
	Ohio Div.	100	100	Chic. & R. I. R.	114⅛
1,500	Mar. & Cin. 1st M	103	100	do	114⅝
5,000	Mariposa 1st M.	94	200	do	114⅝
50	Continental Bank	101	50	Ch., B. & Quin.	130
160	Del. & H. C. Co.	210	50	Mil. & Pr. du C.	69
50	do	209½	25	do	68
250	Cum. Coal Pref.	61⅞	50	M. & P. du C. 2d Pr.	92
300	do	61⅝	10	Del., Lack. & West.	265
200	do....b10	62	1200	P., F. W. & C.	116
200	do	61⅞	300	do	116⅛
200	do....b30	62⅛	100	do	116⅛
100	do	62	40	P., F.W.&C. Scrip	115⅛
50	Minn. Min. Co.	36	100	Alt. & T. H. R.	64

SECOND BOARD.

$7,000	U. S. 6s, '81..C.	106⅜	200	Reading R.	136¾
1,000	do	106¼	400	do....b30	137
10,000	U.S. 6s, 5-20s. R.	107⅛	500	do	136⅝
10,000	do	107¼	200	Chi. & N.W. Pref.	91½
40,000	U.S. 6s, 5-20s..C.	109⅛	200	Mil. & P. Du C.	68
20,000	U. S. 6s, 1-yr. C.	94⅞	100	Mich. Cen. R.	139
1,000	Mo. State 6s	68	100	do	138¾
4,000	Tenn. 6s, '90	55	18	Ill. C.R. Scrip	130
10,000	Ohio & M. Cer.	51⅛	100	do	129⅝
10,000	Am. Gold	255	100	M. S. & N. I. G.	142
100	Quick. Min. Co.	79⅛	600	Clev. & Pitts.	113
200	Cumb. Coal Pref.	61⅛	400	do....b10	114
100	do	61⅝	200	do	113⅞
400	Erie Railway	113½	100	Chi. & N. W.	57⅞
550	do	113	200	do	57⅝
100	N. Y. Cen. R.	131⅛	50	Chi., Bur. & Q. R.	129⅜
100	Hud. River R.	135	50	do	129⅛
50	do	134⅛	100	P., Ft. W. & C.	116⅛
200	do	134⅛			

OPEN BOARD—1½ P. M.

$20,000	Ohio & M. C.	51⅛	200	Ill. Cen. R.	129⅜
100	Erie Railway	113⅛	200	do....b4	129⅜
100	do....s3	113⅛	200	do	129⅜
700	Hudson Riv. R.	134⅛	100	do....c	129⅜
200	do....s10	134⅛	100	M. S. & N. I. R.	92
100	do....b3	134⅛	100	do....b4	92
100	do....s3	134⅛	500	do....c	91¾
300	Reading R....b4	136⅛	300	do....s3	92
200	Cleve. & Pitts.	113⅛	100	do....b4	92⅛
200	do....c	113⅛	700	do....b3	92⅛
300	Chi. & R. Isl.	114⅛	300	do....c	92⅛
300	do....b3	114⅛	700	Chi. & N.W. Pr....b5	91¾
100	do....b3	114⅛	300	do	91⅛
200	do....b3	115	100	Mariposa M. Co s3	46⅛
300	P., F. W. & C.	116⅛	100	do....b10	46⅛
200	do....b3	116⅛	200	do....b10	46⅛

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

$1,000	U.S. 6s, 5-20s..C.	109	200	M. S. & N. I.	92⅛
2,000	do	109	100	do....b3	92⅛
20,000	O. & M. Cer....s3	51⅛	300	Ill. Cen. R.	129⅝
200	N. Y. Central	131⅛	100	do....b10	129⅝
1000	Erie Railway	113	200	do....s3	129⅜
200	do....b3	113⅛	100	Chi. & R. I. R....b3	114⅛
500	do....s3	113	300	Chic. & N. W.	57⅛
600	Reading R.	136⅛	100	C. & N. W. Pref s3	91⅛
700	do....bnw	136⅛	100	do....b2	91⅛
300	Hudson Riv. R....s3	134⅛	100	P., Ft. W. & C....s3	116⅛
100	do	134⅛	300	Cumb. Coal Co.	61⅛
300	do....b3	134⅛	100	do....s3	61⅛
100	do	134⅛	100	do....s3	61⅛

WEDNESDAY, Aug. 10—P. M.

The price of Gold is ½@1 ℘ cent. higher than yesterday in the absence of further news of importance. The Exchange rates since the sailing of the *Scotia* are quiet, and will probably remain so until Friday. The quotation for Gold is 107@108½ ℘ cent., according to the necessities of the seller. The market for Money is 7 ℘ cent. at call, and from 7½ to 10 ℘ cent. on good paper. The supply to the Stock Brokers at call is quite equal to the present limited demand. The subscriptions to-day at the Fourth National Bank, for the 7-30 ℘ cent. Popular Loan, amount to $200,000. We have no advices from the other National Banks.

After the *Scotia's* mail was closed there was rather less doing in United States Stocks. The sales at the Stock Exchange Board of 1881s and 5-20s are ⅛@⅜ ℘ cent. lower than yesterday; Treasury Certificates are ⅛ ℘ cent easier. The weekly statement of the Public Debt to the 9th inst. (yesterday) is thus telegraphed from Washington:

	Aug. 9.	Aug. 2.
Gold Bearing	$884,634,192	$884,127,792
Currency Interest	424,841,562	411,413,182
Circulation and Requisitions	522,806,911	531,584,026
Old Debt, Interest ceased	367,170	367,170
Total	$1,832,649,835	$1,827,492,170

The increase is less than a million of dollars per day. It is understood that the Internal Revenue Taxes are coming in quite freely.

The Stock market for the Railway and Miscellaneous Shares is firm in prices but without decided buoyancy in speculation. Among the former Hudson River improved, and on the Miscellaneous list there was a rise of 2 ℘ cent. on the Atlantic Steamship Stock, and a good request at the early Board for Cumberland Coal.

At 4 o'clock the following prices were made, as compared with the same hour yesterday. The general market leaves off tame. The price of Gold 255 per cent. Hudson River Shares were in demand at an advance of 2 ℘ cent. on Tuesday's last price:

	Tues.	Wednes.		Tues.	Wednes.
U. S. 6s, 1861	106⅜	106⅜	Mich. Central	139⅛	139⅛
U. S. 5-20's	109⅛	109⅛	Mich. Southern	91⅝	92⅛
N. Y. Central	131⅛	131⅛	Illinois Cen.	129⅝	129⅜
Erie	113	113	Pittsburgh	113⅜	113⅜
Erie Preferred	110⅜	110⅜	Fort Wayne	116	116
Hudson	132⅛	134⅝	Rock Island	114⅛	114⅛
Canton	37	37	Reading	136⅛	136⅛
Treas. Cer., new	95	94⅞	Quicksilver	79⅛	79⅛
Toledo	133	133	Cum'land Coal	61⅛	61
Northwest	57⅛	57⅛	Mariposa	46⅛	46⅛
Ohio & M. Certfs	51⅛	51⅛	N. West Pref.	91⅛	91⅛

The following bids were made to-day for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	115	American Exchange	116
Merchants'	108½	Hanover	100
America	130	Nassau	108
Phœnix	105	Continental	101
Merchants' Ex	98	Import. & Traders'	100
Commerce	106	Park	138
Ocean	92		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages, which are generally firm, and in good demand:

N. Y. Cen. 6s	117	Al. & T. H. 1sts	114½
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	130	Al. & T. H. 2ds. Pref.	93
N. Y. Cen., convt. '76	132½	Al. & T. H. 2d In	84½
Erie 2ds, '79	128	Chi. & N. W. S. F.	110
Erie 3ds, '83	120	Chi. & N. W. Int. Bds.	100
Erie 4ths, '80	121½	Chi. & N. W. 1sts	103½
Buff. N. Y. & E. 1sts	118½	Tol. & Wab. Ext.	102½
Hud. R. 1sts, '77	114	Tol. & Wab. 2ds	87
Hud. R. Bonds	100	Mil. & P. du Ch. 1sts	117
Harlem 1sts, '69 & '73	110	Gal. & Chi. extended	120
Harlem 3ds, '68	105	Gal. & Chi. 2ds	112
Mich. C. '69 & '72	132	Clev. & Tol. S. F.	114
Mich. C. new. 1sts, '82	139	Pitts. Ft. W. & C. 1sts	128
Chi. B. & Quincy	130	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 3ds	97
Mich. S. 2ds	106	Miss. & Mo. L. G.	68
Mich. S. & N. Ind. S.F.	116	Chi. & Alt. Income	90
Ill. Cen. '75	134	Atlantic & G. W.	99½

Some of the best of our Foreign Banking firms are refusing to buy Exchange on credit. They prefer not to have their paper hawked in the market, even at 7@8 ℘ cent., merely to sustain the rates of Exchange or price of Gold, when the rational course of business, on the principle of supply and demand, should be to a lower ruling. Other houses, as noticed yesterday, take the opposite course, and are ready to push their credits freely at Bank and on the open market, to sustain the Gold Room and rates of Exchange. Where the single-name notes of these parties will not readily command Money, their Sterling Bills are pledged at Bank for Money, temporarily borrowed, in place of being sold for current value. As the real effect of this operation, however, comes to be understood at Bank, and with prudent Money-lenders outside, the difficulty of borrowing upon such security—which the future contingencies of the War might depreciate 50 ℘ cent. in a single day—is, of course, increased.

We hear it repeatedly intimated that if Exchange on London continues much longer to rule 2½@3 ℘ cent. (and for merchant Bills 4@5 ℘ cent.,) below the relative Currency value of Gold, the latter may be transmitted from Europe to pay for United States stocks, in place of credits on London. Our neighbor of the *Journal of Commerce* even appears to be impressed with the probability of such an operation. We confess, however, we see no occasion for it. The difference in favor of Gold, though steadily maintained by earnest speculation, for three weeks past, against the course of Exchange, must ultimately give way or else the demand for and rates of Exchange be brought up to the Gold Room. Gold from Europe is not wanted here. If imported, it would only serve the temporary object of equalizing the speculation, and then immediately return to London or the Continent. We repeat it is not wanted here, because with all the speculation going on in the Gold Room in New-York on the Military and Political situation, there is no sufficient interest or concern among the great body of the people of the country to render an addition to the stock of Gold in the Banks and Treasury offices of the Atlantic Cities either needful or reassuring. Another ground of our belief in the early equalization of Gold and Exchange, without importing the former from Europe, is, that the political significance of the Gold Room is of far less importance now than some weeks ago. The attempt then and since made to break down the Government by rapidly (and, as the intention was, alarmingly,) putting up the premium on Gold in the New-York market—supposed to be the vulnerable point of attack—has proved a failure. There was no panic at home, and no arrest of the sale of U. S. Stocks abroad. It is found that the War is not to end in the humiliation of the Government, or its Treasury bankrupted because Gold is 200 or 250, or even if pushed to 300 ℘ cent., as the Anglo-Rebel combination threatened, a short time since, to have it. As a political experiment, therefore, the speculation is virtually at an end.

We repeat that the new 7.30 ℘ cents. are exempt from taxation, except where they enter into Bank Capital subject to taxation.

The subscription books of the "Noble and Delamater Petroleum Company of New-York" are now open at the office of Messrs. HICKS & Co., No. 50 Exchange-place.

Mr. ALBERT H. NICOLAY will hold his regular auction sale of Stocks and Bonds to-morrow, (Thursday,) Aug. 11, at 12:30 o'clock, at the Stock Salesrooms, No. 52 William-street. For full particulars see his advertisement in the auction column.

The earnings of the Milwaukee and Prairie du Chien Railway for the month of July were:

1864	$139,547
1863	74,587
Increase	$67,960
The increase since the 1st of January is	$418,848

A prospectus has been issued of the Bankers' and Brokers' Telegraph Company, between New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore and Washington. Mr. H. H. WAINWRIGHT, of Philadelphia, is the President. The Capital is $500,000, or 20,000 shares of $25 each, which is offered to the original takers at the rate of 75 ℘ cent., or $18 75 ℘ share.

Shipments of Coal by the Consolidated Coal Company of Pennsylvania for week ending

Aug. 6, tons	7,155
Previously, tons	115,071
Total for season, tons	122,226

The business of the day at the Office of the Assistant Treasurer was as follows: Total receipts, $1,349,939 46, including for Customs $345,000; total payments, $962,685 23; total balance, $17,877,388 19.

American Stocks Abroad.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Much indignation is expressed at the course of the London *Times* and kindred organs in their malignant attacks upon the credit of American Stocks. But is it not a fact that those journals, while striving to injure us, are really doing us a service measured only by the influence they exert? In other words, is not the sale of our Securities in the European market at the present time a serious evil? Look at the figures: A 5-20 bond for $100 costs a foreigner at present but about $40, and this is all we realize for it in gold. Now, for this we must pay an annual interest of $6, or 15 ℘ cent., and in addition to this must, at maturity, pay $100 in gold, or a bonus of $60, for the privilege of borrowing $40, at an annual interest of 15 ℘ cent. Is not this borrowing at a fearful cost? But is there no remedy? Yes, and a very simple one, and fully within our reach. Let every loyal citizen *retrench as far as possible in the use of all foreign commodities*. This simple rule, rigidly followed, would in 60 days not only equalize our foreign exchanges, but would cause gold to flow to us from Europe, knocking the premium down to 50 ℘ cent. or less, and reducing, in the same degree, the temptation to foreigners to purchase our Securities, or at any rate, making them pay something near their value.

If we must have a great debt at the close of the war, let it be owed to our ourselves, so that the process of payment will be simply passing money from one pocket into another, and let us not load ourselves with a foreign debt at such a fearful rate of interest to tax our industry for years to come. W.

CROMWELL, Conn., Aug. 9, 1864.

There is much good sense in what our correspondent says, particularly in his closing suggestion. But we should not be the less grateful for the unsolicited confidence extended to our Stocks on the Continent of Europe, and by many parties to whose good opinion we are not indifferent in England. The Public Funded Debt is made payable in Gold, principal and interest, whether held at home or abroad. The Government has not thrust it upon Foreigners. They buy it in New-York because they believe it to be good. The large Exchange in their favor is not their own fault or the fault of the Government, but the result of the speculation in Gold at home, for which neither the maker nor buyer of the Bonds is responsible.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ THE FOURTH NATIONAL BANK. New-York Depositary and Financial Agent of the United States, Nos. 27 and 29 Pine-st.

Will receive subscriptions for the new 7 3-10 Treasury Notes. These notes will be convertible at maturity into Six Per Cent. *Gold bearing 5-20 Bonds*. Parties subscribing before August 15, will be allowed interest to that date. Those subscribing after that date will pay accrued interest. Recognizing the importance of a general subscription to this *Popular Loan*, this Bank will allow all subscribers the *whole commission* of $2 50 on each $1,000 subscribed for.

MORRIS KETCHUM, President.

D. W. VAUGHAN, Cashier.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Aug. 10—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been: 18 bbls. Ashes, 15,790 bbls. Flour, 142 bbls. and 1,962 bags Corn Meal, 112,499 bushels Wheat, 130,523 bushels Corn, 437 bushels Rye, 35,314 bushels Oats, 100 pkgs. Provisions, and 530 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales to-day were very light—25 bbls., in lots, at $13 50 for Pots, and $15 25@15 50 for Pearls, ℘ 100 ℔s. Stock, 483 bbls.

BEESWAX—Western Yellow is in demand at 83c.@85c. ℘ ℔.

COFFEE—Is in moderate request and quoted steady.

COTTON—Is less sought after and is rather heavy. Middlings, $1 74@$1 76 ℘ ℔. Sales and resales since our last, 500 bales. Week's receipts, 3,600 bales; sales and resales, 6,800 bales; exports, 621 bales.

FISH—A fair inquiry prevails for the principal kinds at very full prices.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in fair demand, to-day, at essentially unaltered prices. Sales since our last amount to 18,700 bbls.; including very inferior to choice Superfine State and Western at $9@$9 40; poor to choice Extra State $9 60@$10 30, chiefly at $9 75@$10; round-hoop Extra Ohio, inferior to good shipping brands, at $10@$10 50.

Superfine State and Western, ℘ bbl.	$9 00	@$9 40
Extra State	9 60	@10 30
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	9 50	@12 25
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipp'g b'ds.	10 00	@10 50
Extra Ohio trade and family brands	10 55	@13 00
Extra Gennessee	10 40	@12 50
Poor to choice extra Missouri	10 75	@15 00

Southern Flour is inactive, yet steady; sales since our last 1,000 bbls., at $10 30@$11 20 for poor to good, and $11 20@$14 for good to choice extra brands, and $15 50@$16 50 for Phœnix Mills, ℘ bbl. Canadian Flour is in demand at uniform rates; sales 500 bbls. extra at $9 05@$12 ℘ bbl. Rye Flour continues scarce and quiet, including fine and superfine, at from $8 50@$11 50—the latter a fancy price—℘ bbl. Sales have been reported of 240 bbls. Corn Meal is in active demand, but is cheaper, closing at $7 90@$8 for Jersey, $8 25 for Caloric, and $8 35@$8 40 for Brandywine, ℘ bbl.; sales 2,100 bbls., including 1,500 bbls. Caloric.

GRAIN—Wheat has been freely offered, and has been in moderate demand at easier and irregular prices, particularly for unsound and inferior lots. Sales have been made since our last of 134,000 bush., including White Western at $2 58; Amber Western at $2 48@$2 53; Red Western at $2 32@$2 46; Amber Iowa, Wisconsin and Green Bay at $2 35@$2 39; Milwaukie Club at $2 20@$2 35; Chicago Spring at $2 15@$2 33 ℘ bush. Corn is depressed and lower; sales since our last, 119,000 bush. at $1 52@$1 53 for mixed Western, and $1 55 for Yellow do. ℘ bush. Rye continues quite dull at $1 95@$2 ℘ bush. Oats are in demand at steady prices. We quote Canada at 97c.@99c.; Western at 99c.@$1, chiefly $1, and State at 98c.@$1, cash, ℘ bush. Barley Malt is in request at $2 25, and is generally held at $2 50 ℘ bush.

HAY—North River is in request, at $1 45@$1 55 for Government and shipping, and $1 60@$1 75 for small lots for City use, ℘ 100 ℔s.

HOPS—Continue in good demand at 18c.@30c. for poor to prime, and 31c.@33c. for very choice, ℘ ℔.

IRON—Is quiet, but quoted firm. Scotch Pig, $78@$80 ℘ ton.

LEAD—Pig is in demand and firm at $16 50@$16 75 ℘ 100 ℔s.

NAVAL STORES—Have been in more demand, including Spirits of Turpentine at $3 50@$3 65 ℘ gallon. Tar at $18@$20 ℘ bbl. Resin at $42@$56 ℘ 280 ℔s.

OILS—Are in very moderate demand at our revised quotations. Crude Whale at $1 50@$1 55; Crude Sperm at $2 30@$2 32½; Bleached Winter Whale at $1 65@$1 70; Unbleached Sperm at $2 50@$1 55; Linseed at $1 72@$1 78. No. 1 Lard at $1 65@$1 70; Crude Petroleum at 51c.@52c.; Refined Petroleum, 87c.@89c., free, 84½c.@85½c. in bond, ℘ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in moderate demand to-day, at essentially unaltered prices. Sales since our last, 4,200 bbls. at $37 25@$37 75 for New Mess, and $39 for all August delivery; $35@$36 for Old Mess; $36 for Prime Mess, and $33 50@$34 50 for Prime ℘ bbl. Cut Meats are in fair demand at 16½c.@17½c. for Hams; 21c.@24c. for bagged do., and 14c.@15c. for Shoulders ℘ ℔.; sales of 350 pkgs. Bacon continues inactive and unsettled. Lard is in good demand at buoyant rates; sales since our last, 2,850 tcs. and bbls. at 21¼c.@22¾c. ℘ ℔. Beef is in fair request at $23@$28 for Extra Mess; $17@22 50 for Plain Mess; $15@$18 for Country Mess ℘ bbl.; sales 550 bbls. Prime Mess at $32@34 50 ℘ tierce. Beef Hams at $26@$29 ℘ bbl. Butter continues in demand at 40c.@47c. for poor to prime, and 48c.@50c. for choice to fancy State, and 38c.@45c. for Western, ℘ ℔. Cheese is in moderate request at 17c.@25c ℘ ℔.

SUGARS—Continue in limited request at former prices. Sales since our last 230 hhds., including Cuba, &c., at 19c.@21½c., ℘ ℔. Refined Sugars are in moderate demand at 22c.@28½c. ℘ ℔.

TALLOW—Sales 64,000 ℔s. inferior to choice, at 18¾c.@19½c. ℘ ℔. Messrs. KNIGHT & SONS notice the week's business thus: "The market since our last has been rather unsettled, and prices have varied from 19c.@19½c., and some choice was sold at 20c. There was some very fair lots disposed of at 18c.@18¾c. The demand for the past few days has been active, both for export and home use. The arrivals of Tallow from all points is very small, and the stock on hand is being greatly reduced. To-day, owing to the decline in gold and foreign exchange, the market is not so active, and prices are weaker. We quote firm in barrels at 19½c.@19¾ for Western and City. The demand for soap stock of other varieties is good, and dark yellow and white grease is in brisk demand, at our quotations. There is much inquiry after hard pressed stearine, but the market is bare of the article. The demand for Tallow for the German and French markets is quite active, mostly for low grades. At the close there was some City rendered in hogsheads, sold at 18¾c., but the amount offered on the market was very sparing, and the views of buyers and sellers differed so materially, that few sales took place. Prime this day, 1858, 9⅜c.; 1859, 10⅝c.; 1860, 10c.; 1861, 8⅜c.; 1862, 10⅜c.; 1863, 10⅝c., ℘ ℔."

WHISKY—Sales 1,500 bbls., at $1 73@$1 74, chiefly at $1 74 ℘ gallon.

FREIGHTS.—Have been less active and rates depressed, to-day. For Liverpool, the engagements include 500 bbls. Flour (to fill up,) at 1s. 6d.; 50,000 bushels Wheat at 7d.@7¾d.; 150 bales Hemp, at 20s.; 50 tons Logwood, at 22s. 6d.; 10 tons Sperm Oil at 25s.; 25 hhds. Tobacco at 30s. For London, 2,250 bbls. Flour, at 2s. 7½d.@2s. 9d.; 7,000 bushels Wheat at 7¾d.; 100 hhds. Tobacco 32s. 6d.; also, by steamer, 14,000 bushels Wheat at 9½d., and 800 half chests Tea, at 35s. For Bristol, 1,500 bbls. Flour at 2s. 7½d., and 7,000 bushels Corn at 6d.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Aug. 10.

FLOUR dull; Superfine, $9 25@$9 50; Extra, $10@$10 50. WHEAT dull; sales, 3,000 bushels Old at $2 50; New, $2 62@$2 68; White, $2 75@$2 90. CORN dull; sales, 5,000 bushels Yellow at $1 75. OATS steady; New, at 85c.; Old at 90c.@92c. 100 hhds. Quercitron Bark sold at $51. PROVISIONS quiet. PORK quiet; Mess at $40@$41. LARD quiet at 22c. WHISKY dull at $1 76@$1 78. PETROLEUM firm; Crude, 49c.@50c.; Refined, in bond, 80c.@83c.; do. free, 85c.@90c.

BUFFALO, Wednesday, Aug. 10—Noon.

FLOUR dull and unchanged. WHEAT dull, heavy, inactive and nominal. CORN dull and heavy; small sales, at $1 35@$1 36 for No. 2. OATS dull, at 85c. for No. 1. WHISKY at $1 72. CANAL FREIGHTS steady and unchanged to New-York; Wheat 21c., Corn 18½c., Oats 12c.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Aug. 10.

FLOUR firm; sales 1,000 bbls. Ohio Extra at $12@$12 25. WHEAT very dull; sales 5,000 bushels. Kentucky White at $2 78. CORN dull and drooping; White $1 77@$1 78. WHISKY dull and quiet at $1 79@$1 80. GROCERIES heavy.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Aug. 10.

Stocks dull. Pennsylvania State Fives, 99; Reading Railroad, 68½; Morris Canal, 97½; Long Island Railroad, 48½; Pennsylvania Railroad, 72½; Gold, 265; Sight Exchange on New-York at par.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.

City of Cork	Aug. 11	New-York	Liverpool
Bremen	Aug. 13	New-York	Southampton
Virginia	Aug. 13	New-York	Liverpool
City of Manchester	Aug. 13	New-York	Liverpool
Iowa	Aug. 13	New-York	Liverpool
Africa	Aug. 17	Boston	Liverpool
Washington	Aug. 17	New-York	Havre.
Olympus	Aug. 17	New-York	Liverpool
Saxonia	Aug. 20	New-York	Southampton
City of London	Aug. 20	New-York	Liverpool
Persia	Aug. 24	New-York	Liverpool
Erin	Aug. 27	New-York	Liverpool
Hansa	Aug. 27	New-York	Southampton
Asia	Aug. 31	Boston	Liverpool
Kedar	Aug. 31	New-York	Liverpool
Teutonia	Sept. 3	New-York	Southampton
City of Baltimore	Sept. 6	New-York	Liverpool
China	Sept. 7	New-York	Liverpool
Pennsylvania	Sept. 10	New-York	Liverpool
America	Sept. 10	New-York	Southampton
Lafayette	Sept. 14	New-York	Havre.
New-Kork	Sept. 24	New-York	Southampton
Bremen	Oct. 8	New-York	Southampton
Hansa	Oct. 22	New-York	Southampton

FROM EUROPE.

Sidon	July 26	Liverpool	New-York.
Persia	July 30	Liverpool	New-York.
Erin	Aug. 2	Liverpool	New-York.
City of Baltimore	Aug. 3	Liverpool	New-York.
City of Limerick	Aug. 6	Liverpool	New-York.
Asia	Aug. 6	Liverpool	Boston.
Kedar	Aug. 9	Liverpool	New-York.
China	Aug. 13	Liverpool	New-York.
Pennsylvania	Aug. 16	Liverpool	New-York.
America	Aug. 17	Southampton	New-York.
Europa	Aug. 20	Liverpool	Boston.
Scotia	Aug. 27	Liverpool	New-York.
New-York	Aug. 31	Southampton	New-York.
Arabia	Sept. 3	Liverpool	Boston.
Persia	Sept. 10	Liverpool	New-York.
Bremen	Sept. 14	Southampton	New-York.
Hansa	Sept. 28	Southampton	New-York.
America	Oct. 12	Southampton	New-York.
New-York	Oct. 26	Southampton	New-York.
Bremen	Nov. 9	Southampton	New-York.
Hansa	Nov. 23	Southampton	New-York.

For New-Orleans, Havana, &c.

Ariel	Aug. 17	New-York	New-Orleans
Evening Star	Aug. 20	New-York	New-Orleans

European Mails.

The mails for Europe by the *Dano*, via Quebec, will close on Thursday, at 1:30 P. M.

The mails for the United Kingdom and the Continent, by the *City of London*, will close on Saturday, at 10:30 A. M.

The mails for Bremen and the German States, by the *Bremen*, will close on Saturday, at 10:30 A. M.

For Havana and New-Oleans.

The mails for Nassau, by the *Corsica*, will close on Saturday, at 10:30 A. M.

For the South Pacific.

The mails for the South Pacific and Central America, by the *Ocean Queen*, will close on Saturday, at 10:30 A. M.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

East Mails close at	5 A. M., 1:30 and 6:15 P. M.
Erie Mail	5 A. M. and 4:45 P. M.
Erie Mail, Way	5 A. M. and 3 P. M.
Long Island	5 A. M. and 2:15 P. M.
Newport and Fall River	4:00 P. M.
New-York Central Railroad	4 P. M.
North Mails	5 A. M. and 4:15 P. M.
North Mail, Way	5:00 A. M. & 3 P. M.
South Mail at	5 A. M., 4:30, 6 and 10:30 P. M.

Mails for California, Oregon, Washington Territory and the Sandwich Islands, will be made up daily (Sundays excepted,) closing at 5:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.

SUNDAY MAILS—On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

AUCTION SALES.

MASTER'S SALE.

Pursuant to the command of a decretal order of sale from the Court of Common Pleas of Summit County, at the suit of Francis Dunlevy and Willis Robbins, Administrators of Elias Fassett, deceased, against the Cleveland, Zanesville and Cincinnati Railroad Company et al. to me directed, I shall offer for sale at public auction, at the door of the Court-House in Akron, on THURSDAY, the 15th day of September, 1864, between the hours of 1 o'clock P. M. and 4 o'clock P. M., the entire real estate of said railroad company to which they have any title legal or equitable, their said railroad, formerly known as the Akron Branch of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad, and located in the Counties of Summit, Wayne and Holmes, in the State of Ohio; running from Hudson, Summit County, its junction with said Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad a distance of about sixty-one miles to Millersburgh, Holmes County, crossing the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad at Akron, and the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad at Orville; the right of way, therefor, and the land occupied thereby, the superstructure and all the tracks thereon, bridges, viaducts, culverts, fences, depot grounds, depots, machine-shops, engine-houses, and all other buildings thereon, water-stations and tank-houses, and all appurtenances of their said road; and, also, all the franchises, rights and privileges of said company, of, in, to or concerning the same—except the premises heretofore conveyed by said railroad company to the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad Company, pursuant to the decree of said court.

Appraised at $225,000.

Also, at the same time and place I will offer for sale at public auction, all the personal property of said Cleveland, Zanesville and Cincinnati Railroad Company, including the equipment of said railroad now in the hands of the Receiver of said company, or which may be in his hands at the time of such sale, consisting in part of 4 locomotives, 6 passenger cars, 4 baggage cars, 56 gravel cars, 57 house-freight cars, 40 flat-freight cars, 12 hand-cars, timber, ties, lumber, cord-wood, materials in the machine-shops, tools, old iron, &c., &c.

Terms—Cash at time of sale.

DAVID L. KING, Special Master Com.

W. S. C. OTIS, of Cleveland, Plaintiff's Attorney.

JULY 28, 1864.

PUBLIC SALE OF

CAPTURED AND ABANDONED PROPERTY.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE SECOND AGENCY, WASHINGTON, Aug. 1, 1864.

A large and varied lot of captured and abandoned property will be sold at public auction, to the highest bidder, at No. 11 King-st., Alexandria, Va., on the 24th of August, 1864, at 10 o'clock, A. M. This sale will comprise a large and very valuable assortment of furniture and miscellaneous goods, such as mahogany, black walnut, and cherry furniture, carpets, crockery, cooking utensils, glass and tin ware, piano-fortes, melodeons, drugs and chemicals; a valuable lot of dry goods, large lot of miscellaneous books, fancy goods, stationery, cutlery; large lot of cotton warp, wool; large quantity manufactured chewing and smoking tobacco, wines, liquors various kinds, bitters. Also, a large quantity of blue and other rags, and a variety of other goods too numerous to be mentioned. Terms cash, in Government funds, on delivery.

H. A. RISLEY, Sup. Spec. Ag't Tr. Dept.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, NEW-YORK, COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, Aug. 9, 1864.

UNITED STATES REVENUE CUTTER FOR SALE.

The United States Revenue Cutter A. V. BROWN, will be sold to the highest bidder at auction, on board the vessel, at 12 o'clock, noon, on the 23d August instant.

The vessel on the day of sale will be at the dock near the United States Barge Office, adjoining the Staten Island Ferry Slip, Battery, New-York, but previous to that day may be seen, with her inventory, at the Bremen steamers dock, Hoboken, N. J. Further information will be given by Mr. T. B. Stillman, Superintendent, No. 23 Pine-st., N. Y.

HIRAM BARNEY, Collector.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER WILL sell at auction, on THURSDAY, Aug. 11, at 12 o'clock, in front of our store, No. 23 Liberty-st., a gray horse, nine years old, 15½ hands high, sound, kind and gentle, and a very stylish driver.

A Doctor's four-wheeled buggy, built by Brewster, to order, and cost $325.

Also a set of silver-plated harness; cost $50.

MINER & SOMERVILLE, Auctioneers, No. 37 Nassau-st.

MINER & SOMERVILLE WILL SELL to-day, at 12 o'clock, a handsome stylish Horse, 15½ hands high, sound and kind, warranted in every respect, saddle and harness. Sold on account of owner leaving for Europe.

DRY GOODS.

NEW FALL GOODS.

E. S. JAFFRAY & CO.,

NO. 350 BROADWAY,

Have received a complete assortment of the following articles:

WHITE GOODS,
LINEN GOODS,
DRESS GOODS,
DOMESTIC HOSIERY,
FOREIGN HOSIERY,
GLOVES OF ALL KINDS,
MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,
DRESS SHIRTS,
NEGLIGE SHIRTS,
CRAVATS AND TIES,
SILK POCKET HDKFS,
EMBROIDERIES,
LACE GOODS,
PLAIN RIBBONS,
FANCY RIBBONS,
SKIRT BRAIDS,
VELVET RIBBONS,
SOUTACHE,
SHAWLS,
CLOAKS,
CORSETS,
CRAPES,
CRAPE VEILS,
LACE VEILS,
&c., &c., &c.

FOR SALE AT THE LOWEST MARKET PRICES AND ON LIBERAL TERMS.

NEW SKIRT FOR 1864.

A NEW AND GREAT INVENTION IN HOOP SKIRTS.

THE DUPLEX ELLIPTIC (OR DOUBLE) STEEL SPRING.

J. I. & J. O. WEST, NO. 97 CHAMBERS-ST., NEW-YORK,

Are the owners of the patent and exclusive manufacturers of this

J. W. BRADLEY'S PATENTED DUPLEX ELLIPTIC STEEL SPRING SKIRTS.

This invention consists of Duplex (or two) Elliptic Steel Springs, ingeniously braided tightly and firmly together, edge to edge, making the toughest, most elastic, flexible and durable spring ever used, enabling the wearer, in consequence of its great elasticity and flexibleness, to place and fold the skirt when in use as easily and with the same convenience as a silk or muslin dress. It entirely obviates and silences the only objections to hoop skirts, viz.: the annoyance to the wearer as well as the public, especially in crowded assemblies, carriages, railroad cars, church pews, or in any crowded place from the difficulty of contracting them to occupying a small space. This entirely removes the difficulty, while giving the skirt the usual full and symmetrical form, and is the lightest and most stylish and graceful appearance for the street, opera, promenade or house dress. A lady having enjoyed the pleasure, comfort and great convenience of wearing the Duplex Elliptic Spring Skirt for a single day, will never afterward willingly dispense with the use of them. They are the best quality in every part, and by far the lightest, most durable, comfortable and economical skirt made. Merchants will be supplied as above, and ladies in most first-class retail stores in this City and throughout the different States.

☞ Inquire for the DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SPRING SKIRTS.

DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SPRING SKIRT.

THE MOST POPULAR AND FLEXIBLE IN USE.

A. T. STEWART & CO., Broadway and Tenth-st.

BRADLEY'S DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SKIRT

Very flexible, folded easily when in use to occupy a small space, making the most agreeable skirt worn.

For sale by LORD & TAYLOR, Nos. 461 to 467 Broadway, Nos. 255 to 261 Grand-st., Nos. 47 and 49 Catherine-st.

PATENT DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SKIRT.

Combining elegance, lightness, comfort and economy, and unquestionably the most desirable article made.

For sale by ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO., Corner Canal and Mercer sts.

BRADLEY'S DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SKIRT, THE GREATEST IMPROVEMENT WE HAVE EVER SEEN IN LADIES' SKIRTS,

And an article of SUPERIOR EXCELLENCE.

ROBERT MORTON, No. 469 Broadway.

SHIRTS! SHIRTS!! SHIRTS!!!

Fine Shirts made to order, and a perfect fit warranted; good assortment of Gauze Undershirts, which absorb the perspiration, preventing the wearer from taking cold; three and four-ply Linen Collars, rich Neck-Ties, and Scarfs; a full and complete assortment of Men's Furnishing Gooods, at retail, by GEO. M. TRACY, Agent, No. 101 William-st., New-York.

R. H. MACY.

WHITE GOODS, LACES, EMBROIDERIES, HOSIERY, RIBBONS, FLOWERS, KID GLOVES.

Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MARBLE MANTELS.

The best place in the City to purchase cheap and well finished mantels is at

MARTIN OLSEN'S MANTEL MANUFACTORY,

No. 326 Navy-st., and No. 66 Flatbush-av., Brooklyn Island, N.Y.

WEDDING CARDS.

French Note Paper, Seals and Presses, Silver Plates, etc., at J. Everdell's, 302 Broadway, cor. Duane-st. For Specimens by mail, send 25 cents.

REYNOLDS TURBINE

WATER WHEELS

TALCOTT & UNDERHILL, No. 170 Broadway, N. Y.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Commissioners of Pilots, held July 26, 1864, the following preamble and resolution were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, It is represented to this Board that pilots moving vessels from the North River to the East River, and vice versa, and from the wharves into the river, on the day previous to the departure of such vessels, have made claims on the owners for compensation for detention, under section 16 of the Pilot Law, at the rate of $3 per day, in addition to the compensation of $5, as allowed by section 21 for the service of moving vessels.

Resolved, That in the judgment of this Board, such claims are not warranted by the law, the compensation of $5 for moving a vessel being in lieu of the $3 for detention, and that shipowners be notified by the publication of this resolution that such claims are not sanctioned by this Board.

By order. F. PERKINS, Secretary.

WANTED—A WELL-MADE, LARGE-SIZED SLEIGH—Must be nearly as good as new. Any person having such a one to dispose of at a reasonable price, can find a purchaser by addressing W. C., Box No. 3,345, lower Post-office, stating price and where to be seen.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION

Extract teeth absolutely without pain. Dr. Colton, the originator administering the gas in person, giving pleasure in place of pain. Office No. 22 Bond-st.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.

AMERICAN UNION INK, for black ink, flows freely and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and all the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

SLOTE & JANES, STATIONERS, PRINTERS and BLANK-BOOK DEALERS, 93 Fulton-st. Orders respectfully solicited.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, AUGUST 11, 1864.

Amusements this Evening.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—GREAT FRENCH GIANT, GIANT GIRL, MAMMOTH CHILD, ALBINOS, TWO DWARFS, &c., at all hours; RAVEL PANTOMIME; Mlle. ERNESTINE; NEGRO MINSTRELS; MIRACULOUS CABINET—AFTERNOON AND EVENING—EXTRA PERFORMANCES 11 o'clock A. M.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—EAST LYNNE.

WALLACK'S—THE COLLEEN BAWN.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

Later intelligence from Mobile, received through rebel sources, confirms the most sanguine expectations respecting the success of Admiral FARRAGUT in his attack upon the fortifications of that city. Forts Gaines and Powell surrendered on the 8th; apparently without further attempts at defence, and, with the exception of one vessel, the entire rebel fleet, in which such unbounded confidence was placed by the rebels, had been destroyed, captured or beached. With a very faint attempt at the old style of bluster, Gen. MAURY declares that the citizens of Mobile are determined to defend that city to the last. But we are inclined to think that this will depend a great deal more upon Admiral FARRAGUT than Gen. MAURY.

The appointment of Gen. SHERIDAN to the command of the Middle Division has had the happiest results. Tranquillity and confidence have been restored in the region so lately the scene of invasion and panic, and new vigor has been infused into military operations. Preparations are nearly complete for an active campaign down the Shenandoah Valley, though it is deemed probable that the rebels, satisfied with harvesting the crops, will be content to retreat, without stopping to risk their gains by fighting.

All is reported quiet before Petersburgh, and there is no later intelligence of importance from SHERMAN.

Brig.-Gen. E. B. TYLER, commanding First Separate Brigade, Eighth Army Corps, has obtained permission from Maj.-Gen. WALLACE to have the bodies of our brave soldiers who were killed in the late fight at Monocacy Junction, and buried near the battle-ground, disinterred and buried in a suitable place, and also to erect a handsome monument over the graves, containing names, regiments, &c., of the deceased, all inclosed in a neat iron railing.

A private letter from Decatur, Ala., says that Gen. FORREST has sent word to Gen. GRANGER to evacuate that post immediately, threatening to massacre the whole garrison if the demand was not complied with. Gen. GRANGER thought he would venture to wait a little.

Col. BURTS reports from New-Madrid that he has just returned from a seventeen days' scout in the southeastern counties of Missouri and the northeastern counties of Arkansas, during which he killed fifty rebels, including one Captain and three Lieutenants, and wounded forty, including two Captains, and captured two hundred stand of arms, over two hundred horses and mules, and fifty-seven prisoners. Federal loss, Capt. FRANCIS, mortally wounded, and two others slightly wounded.

GENERAL NEWS.

The demonstration in favor of making Gen. MCCLELLAN the candidate of the Chicago Convention took place last evening at Union-square. It was one of the largest political meetings ever held in the City of New-York, there being fully 30,000 persons in attendance. It was characterized with the greatest enthusiasm throughout. The speeches, however, were of the most common-place character, and the speakers generally without reputation.

The ceremony of laying the corner-stone of the new State Emigrant Hospital, Ward's Island, took place yesterday afternoon, with appropriate ceremonies, in presence of the Commissioners and a large number of distinguished guests.

The Chattanooga *Gazette* says that CARTER'S band of desperadoes recently made their appearance in the Sequatchie Valley—a locality which, with its already partially organized means of defence, it was thought would be able to repel invaders and prevent any guerrilla outrages—and before measures could be taken to counteract their movements basely murdered, in cold blood, three peaceable Union citizens. Two of the victims were brothers, named BEN. and WILLIAM ALLS. These were unceremoniously dispatched in their own houses, under circumstances where escape was out of the question. The other, HARVEY HENDRICKS, was overtaken on the road, and instantly shot dead. The only crime the murdered men were guilty of was loyalty to the old flag and Government.

Says the Louisville *Democrat*, of Aug. 9: The line of the Louisville and Nashville railroad is filled with prowling bands of guerrillas, who are scattered around in small squads, but who have as yet made no demonstrations against the trains passing up or down, as they are not in sufficient force to do so, unless the different squads are concentrated. The train which passed up Friday night saw at Coral Ridge, a station some twelve miles from this city, on the hills near the track, some forty or fifty armed men, but they made no demonstration against the passing train.

On the first train that passed down, which was the regular freight, one of the brakemen, whose name we did not learn, made a very narrow escape. He had but lately been employed on the road, and standing near a light, the bushwhackers picked him out as a mark. Three shots were fired at him, one of which passed through his hat, cutting off a portion of his hair. It is the general impression that those bands are recruiting and procuring horses, and that no serious demonstration will be made against the road.

The venerable Missionary of the American Board, Rev. JONAS KING, D. D., of Athens, Greece, arrived in this city yesterday morning, in the steamer *Washington*, 12 days from Havre. It is thirty-six years since Dr. KING left the United States.

In the United States Commissioner's office, yesterday, two sailors, named DANIEL BRANCH and OSCAR BEE, were brought up charged with creating a mutiny on board the United States brig *Chimboraze*, while lying at the port of Trinidad. They were committed for further examination.

The United States Naval Rendezvous, No. 136 Hudson-street, New-York, which has been so efficient in shipping men for the naval service, has been reopened by orders from the Navy Department, under the command of Lieut.-Commanding JNO. MCLEOD MURPHY.

The sales of Government Stocks yesterday were not so large as on Tuesday. Prices ¼ ₩ cent. lower. The Railway speculation left off same, but at steady prices. Gold was 1 ₩ cent. higher. Exchange dull. Money 7 ₩ cent.

Transactions in Produce and Merchandise were generally moderate yesterday. Flour and Oats were steady, Wheat and Corn cheaper. Provisions, Hay, Hops, Fish and Whisky, essentially unaltered. Cotton, Groceries, Tallow and Groceries, less buoyant. The Freight market was quiet and depressed.

The War Department.

Rumors continue to reach us from Washington of actual or impending Cabinet changes. One of the latest asserts that Secretary STANTON has resigned, and that his resignation has been, or will be, accepted. Upon what ground, or for what reason, this alleged action is taken, we are not aware. Possibly something may have happened to make it necessary, or at least expedient. But lacking knowledge of any such cause, we venture to hope that the rumor is without foundation. We may be entirely mistaken in our estimate of the practical working force and vigor of the President's Cabinet, but, in our judgment, that body cannot afford just now to lose the ability, industry and indomitable energy which Mr. STANTON brings to the administration of the War Department.

It is not easy to form a just idea of the prodigious amount of labor which the conduct of the affairs of that Department involves. Even in time of peace, with but the skeleton of a very small army to look after, the post was not considered a sinecure; and it needs but little reflection to satisfy any intelligent person of the herculean nature of the task which is now imposed upon the man who fills it. To control an army in time of war is always and at best a serious and laborious affair; but to create such armies as are now in the field, to organize, officer and equip them, to supervise and direct the construction, preparation, purchase and distribution of all the material of war, to watch and direct the actual operations of this enormous force in the field, besides originating and putting into working shape the score of new agencies which the novel features of this war have rendered necessary—all these requirements constitute such a combination and accumulation of labor and responsibility as have seldom devolved upon any one man in any country or in any age.

It would be extravagant to say that no other man but Mr. STANTON could discharge these manifold duties; but we certainly know no man who has proved his ability to discharge them so well. He has a rapid and comprehensive judgment—an iron constitution—untiring industry, and the most enthusiastic energy in whatever he undertakes. That he never makes mistakes nobody pretends; that any other man in his place would make less, we very seriously doubt. We think it very likely that some changes in the Cabinet would conduce to the good of the country—but we do not think they would wisely begin with the War Department.

The McClellan Meeting.

The McClellan meeting last night in Union-square was very large—one of the largest political gatherings ever held in this City. As a demonstration of *numbers* it was entitled to all the importance that the Opposition press will claim for it,—and was certainly quite as formidable as the most zealous advocates of MCCLELLAN'S nomination for the Presidency could have hoped. But this is all there was of it. The speaking amounted to nothing at all. Hon. JOHN B. HASKIN was the most distinguished and the most eloquent person who attempted to address the gathering,—and no one of the thousands present deemed it worth while to listen to what he said.

The resolutions embody with substantial accuracy the spirit of the meeting. It was marked by vehement denunciations of the Administration, by virulent abuse of Mr. LINCOLN, by demands for a change in public policy, and by unmeasured praise of Gen. MCCLELLAN. No attempt was made to define the position or set forth the principles of the Democratic party.

This meeting adds proof of the fact, which was already evident, that in this City, at all events, MCCLELLAN is largely the favorite of the Democrats for the nomination. How it is in the interior and in other States is not as yet quite so clear. The Peace Democrats are to have a mass meeting at Syracuse next week, at which, we understand, Mr. VALLANDIGHAM is to be present. Whether the object of this demonstration is to arrange for putting him on the ticket with MCCLELLAN, or to insist upon the adoption at Chicago of a Peace platform, remains to be seen.

The Wade and Davis Manifesto.

The *National Intelligencer* finds much to commend in the manifesto of Senator WADE and H. W. DAVIS against President LINCOLN, which we published a day or two since. In styling it, however, a "Republican Manifesto," and in treating it as a Republican document, having the sanction or at least the toleration of the Republican party, that journal, it seems to us, somewhat transcends the facts of the case for the sake of giving a factitious weight to the document itself. We have seen nothing whatever to justify the assumption that either the Republican party, or the Union party, either indorse the sentiments of this extraordinary manifesto or regard the action of its authors in issuing it at the present crisis as anything but a treacherous and malignant attempt to stab a President whom they profess to support.

The *Intelligencer* concurs in the view taken by these gentlemen of the course of the President in not signing the bill of Congress, but avowing his purpose to act upon some of the principles embodied in it. That journal says:

"In our paper of the 21st ultimo we intimated our objections to this most anomalous proceeding on the part of the Executive. If the President had vetoed the act of Congress he would have simply exercised a right vested in him by the Constitution, and would have been answerable to Congress and the country only for the soundness of the reasons by which he might have justified his veto. If the President had simply withheld his signature from the bill, and had thus suffered it to fall to the ground, he would have still acted within the legitimate prerogatives of his office. But to attempt by proclamation to make this bill *a self-imposed rule for his guidance in some things, and to give reasons, not to Congress, but to the country, why he would not take it for his guidance in other things*, seemed to us a solecism in politics, as much without defence in theory as it was without precedent in history."

A "solecism in politics" may be a very terrible thing; probably it is, else our venerable cotemporary would not shudder so terrible at its shadow. But really we see nothing very remarkable or very terrible in the President's action in this matter. He did not approve the bill as a whole, and, therefore, he did not sign it. This, says the *Intelligencer*, is all right. He acts "within the prerogatives of his office." But if there are some things in the bill which the President *does* approve,—if there are principles in it which he is quite willing to make his own, and to adopt as guides to his own official action, we do not see why he may not properly do so,—nor why he may not, with equal propriety, tell the country or Congress, or both, his reasons for so doing. This is precisely what he has done, and it is all he has done. We see nothing in his action hostile to the Constitution or dangerous to the country, or necessarily fatal to anybody's peace of mind. Nor are we in the least degree enlightened on this point by the elaborate epigrams of Mr. DAVIS or the ponderous moanings of the *Intelligencer*. If Mr. LINCOLN has committed no political "solecisms" more formidable than this, the country will probably survive.

Unpatriotic Work—Our Armies.

It must be remembered that the statements being put forth by the Copperheads as to the general failure of the Union arms in all our campaigns, and as to the total lack of anything like success in the conduct of the war, are simply bits of *political electioneering trickery*. These statements of theirs are preposterously absurd on their face; but by constant iteration of them, by holding up only the dark side of everything, they hope to make them believed by the thoughtless, and to produce universal discontent and gloom throughout the country, while trying to make it credited that they are the shining lights who will yet bring salvation.

They have the audacity to proclaim that we have had nothing but disasters this summer, and that, too, at a stupendous cost of men. They assert this in the face of the fact that our Western army has marched from Chattanooga to Atlanta, driving the rebels before them from position to position; in the face of the fact that within the last three weeks we have repulsed the great rebel army of the Southwest, in three general assaults, in which their losses, as now officially announced, amount to close upon twenty-five thousand, while we know that our loss was not one-half of that. They assert the total failure of the summer campaign of the Army of the Potomac, though we know that Gen. GRANT out-fought and outmonœuvred LEE from the Rapidan to the James, and finally planted his army in the best position it has ever yet had to operate effectively upon the chief army and the political capital of the rebellion, *which position* is still firmly held by the Army of the Potomac. It is probable that in this campaign the army of GRANT lost a third more men than the army of LEE, from the fact that we had, in assaults, to attack fortified positions, and the superiority of our losses the Copperheads are never tired of talking about and grossly exaggerating; while, at the same time, they ignore the fact of the terrible blows we have inflicted upon the rebel power and army in Georgia, where the losses of the enemy were more than *double* our losses. A rebel raid for a few miles this side of the Potomac is roared about as if it implied the total overthrow of our arms and army, and foreboded the final ruin of the nation, while raids and expeditions such as those of ROUSSEAU and AVERILL, are ignored.

Thus, in every way and always, do they try to belittle the achievements of our gallant armies, and the progress of our arms, to magnify the deeds of the rebels, and to discourage the people in the prosecution of the mighty work to which they have put their hand.

It by no means furnishes an excuse for them, in this unpatriotic and miserable labor, to say that the object they desire to accomplish by all their misrepresentation is a political one—that the thing is an electioneering trick.

The Protection of the Borders—Gov. Curtin and the Situation.

Gov. CURTIN'S Message to the Legislature of Pennsylvania, the essential portions of which we publish to-day, is a State paper of no little interest. And if it has been partially inspired by a feeling of resentment at the jibes of unsympathizing sister States, it is none the less readable on that account. We might be inclined mildly to protest against being supposed to have indulged (speaking for this community) in any aspersions on the spirit and energy of the border people of Pennsylvania, which are not warranted by the Governor's own admissions in the paper before us. But it is hardly worth while to further contest the debatable ground. Only, let us ask Gov. CURTIN'S attention, in the best spirit and temper, to one or two salient points in his own message, and let us ask him if these do not present a warranty for some of the comments which the helpless indifference of a portion of his commonwealth seemed to invite during the heat of these raids?

The news of the first advance by EARLY and BRECKINRIDGE was officially communicated to Gov. CURTIN on the 3d of July. Almost simultaneously with the arrival of this news, came a call from the General Government upon the State for a body of volunteers to serve for one hundred days. These men were to be supplied in the general military service, but with special reference to the defence of the National Capital, and the defeat of any invading force. While this call was being met in Pennsylvania, the battle at Monocacy Bridge was fought—MCCAUSLAND'S men had penetrated as far north as Havre de Grace, and had interrupted railway communication between Washington, Baltimore and the North; the National troops under WALLACE had been compelled to fall back upon Baltimore, and the outer defences of Washington itself had been assaulted by the main body of the invading army. If anything could have stirred the people of Pennsylvania to [illegible] action, one would have thought such events as these would have done so. Yet during the whole month of July the entire volunteer force of one hundred days' men raised and ready for service in Pennsylvania numbered but six regiments. The last of these was only ready for service on the 29th day of July—that is, on the night before the burning of Chambersburgh.

Gov. CURTIN dwells upon the fact, that in the interval between the battle of Monocacy Bridge and the burning of Chambersburgh, he and his brother officials had found reason to believe that EARLY and his troopers had gone southward for good. But, with admirable frankness, His Excellency tells us at the same time, that he gathered his impressions from reading the newspapers, and that he was not "officially informed" of the rebel retreat. To put it mildly, was this not trusting too much to the chapter of accidents, considering the experience the borders have had of DAVIS' flying troopers.

One other point in deprecation of the Governor's bitterness against outside commentators. A dispatch from Gen. COUCH which Gov. CURTIN embodies in his address, reveals the fact that it was not until the 22d of July that the General in command of the department discovered that the border counties were about to shake off their apathy. Gen. COUCH says, addressing Mr. Secretary STANTON, under the date named: "*The border counties are beginning to realize that by united action they have the strength to protect themselves against an ordinary raiding party.*" The question, then, arises: Was the attack on Chambersburgh, or was any one of the attacks made by the rebels in Pennsylvania during the past five weeks, that of an ordinary raiding party? Taking Gov. CURTIN'S own statement, we find that with two thousand national troops, Gen. AVERILL chased the main body of MCCAUSLAND'S gang across the Potomac, on the day after Chambersburgh was burnt. By this estimate, the body of raiders was altogether an ordinary one, and if Gen. COUCH'S hopes had been realized, ten thousand men from *six* border counties would have been ready to meet the brigands and defeat them.

The most satisfactory portion of the Governor's message is that wherein he recommends the Legislature to make provision for having fifteen thousand minute-men at once organized, drilled and equipped, at the expense of the State. To have these perpetually under arms would involve an unwarrantable expense. But for the purposes they are meant to subserve this would not be needed. They would simply be subject to instant call at any moment, would be trained to their duty, would have all their accoutrements ready for action, and would march as directed. This is plain and practical, and Gov. CURTIN himself will probably be disposed to forgive what may have seemed harsh outside comments, when he finds how different an estimate is formed of the spirit, energy and loyal enterprise of the State thus awakened to its duty, and thus resolved to maintain its honor.

The Rebel Navy and its Fortunes.

Admiral FARRAGUT, in his present operations at Mobile, has inflicted an amount of damage upon the naval force of the rebels that is only equaled by the havoc he played with their fleet at and below New-Orleans when he captured that city. At that time, as will be remembered, beside their wooden vessels, fireships, turtles, and so on, which were all demolished, they had three iron-plated rams nearly completed at the city, which were fired and destroyed on FARRAGUT'S approach. In last week's action at Mobile, though we have no idea that the rebels gave us anything like a full account of their naval losses, they acknowledge the capture by us of the iron-clad ram *Tennessee*, the capture of the *Selma*, the beaching of the *Gaines*, and the attempted flight of the *Morgan*, whose final fate they do not narrate.

The fortunes and misfortunes of the Confederate Navy deserve to be sung in verse, either tragic or comic. Its first exploit, under HOLLINS, with his ram, and its last, under BUCHANAN, with *his* ram—its assaults and its defences, in river and in harbor—the ruin that has overtaken its vessels in succession, from the *Merrimac* and the *Jeff. Davis* to the *Alabama* and the *Tennessee*—its character, description and appearance—its origin and its end—are all highly entertaining topics for the poetic mind.

We do not recall that the rebels have ever really built any one of the many vessels whose short history has adorned their brief annals. They were either, like the *Merrimac*, old United States ships which they seized and altered into ships of war, or, like the *Alabama* and *Florida*, were built for them in British ship-yards. Confederate ship-building has been extremely limited, mainly, we suppose, because of their deficiency in workmen, material, and ship-yards; for Norfolk, New-Orleans and Pensacola fell into our hands early in the war. The immense fleet which the North has built,—great ships of war, huge iron-clads, and stout, swift river craft, form in some degree, as contrasted with the nondescript and foreign-built vessels of the rebels, a measure of the difference in the power, the resources and the mechanical genius of the two belligerents. The rebels, it is true, have taken the initiative in some naval novelties. They were the first in this war to use a naval *ram*, which was done by HOLLINS, in his attack on our blockading fleet at the mouth of the Mississippi in 1861. The ram is a very ancient appliance of war, both on land and sea, and in its marine application, it figured long after the invention of gunpowder. But it had latterly fallen into desuetude, until the opening of this war, when its use was strongly urged upon our Government by the distinguished engineer, Col. ELLETT, whose advice was unheeded; and the rebels, as we said, were the first to give it a practical application. The rebels, again, [illegible] the first to bring a [illegible] iron-clad ship into action. It is true that we had a monitor then built, and it is also true that the little *Monitor* was only a few hours later than the *Merrimac* in appearing upon the scene; but still it was the rebels who successfully took the initiative in assailing wooden ships of war with an iron-clad vessel. The rebels were also the first to appreciate the quality of *speed* in naval vessels; and our British cousins enabled them to obtain fast vessels for ocean service. Other original inventions, of a minor character, such as the use of cotton bales in the protection of ships, constituting what is now called *cotton-clads*, belong to the rebels.

Yet the first rebel ram (the *Mississippi*) was destroyed by FARRAGUT, who has also just captured the ram *Tennessee*; their first iron-clad (the *Merrimac*) had to commit self-destruction, to save herself from destruction by us; and their fastest steamer (the *Alabama*) has but lately been sent to the bottom by our guns.

MOBILE.—The news from Admiral FARRAGUT to-day continues highly favorable. He has passed or captured all the regular fortifications of Mobile Bay, and was well inside of it on Monday last. On the 5th, as the rebels informed us, his fleet passed Fort Morgan; on the same day Fort Powell was evacuated and blown up, and on Monday, Fort Gaines surrendered, after bombardment. We shall not wonder if he has been able to push up close to the city, which, however, is very strongly fortified on all sides by earthworks.

GEN. AVERILL.—This gallant young officer is finely sustaining the splendid reputation he acquired during his long and extraordinary campaign in Southwestern Virginia, and previously in the eastern part of the same State. His operations on the line of the Potomac and in the Shenandoah Valley since the commencement of the raid have been characterized by vigor, rapidity, spirit, and, in all instances but one, by a complete success. We have this morning an official dispatch from Gen. AVERILL, confirmatory of the account we had previously published of his victory over the rebel raiders under MCCAUSLAND, BRADLEY JOHNSON and GILMOR. The enemy was overtaken and attacked at Moorfield, Hardy County, Va., at daylight, on Sunday morning last; where his command was completely routed, his artillery and 420 prisoners, with their horses, captured, and MCCAUSLAND himself only escaped by flight to the mountains. This is certainly what may be styled an "effective pursuit" of the enemy; and those who read the letter we gave yesterday from AVERILL'S command will understand somewhat of the great difficulties under which it was achieved. This is the second large fight AVERILL has had with the rebel cavalry within the last fortnight, beside the numerous skirmishes he has had with them, and the steady pursuit among the mountains that he has kept up. At McConnellsville, on the 30th ult., he attacked, with a thousand of his cavalrymen, three thousand of the enemy's horse, and defeated them, after which, up to this last victory, he has harassed them night and day. With such splendid officers as SHERIDAN and AVERILL operating on this line, we should hear of no more rebel raids north of the Potomac.

THE GREAT BATTLE BEFORE ATLANTA.—We have at last Gen. LOGAN'S official statement of the actual losses on our side, and of the computed losses on the enemy's side, in the great battle fought before Atlanta on the 22d of July, in which HOOD made his first great essay as Commander of the rebel army of the West. The desperateness with which HOOD went into the conflict has its illustration in divers ways. He made no less than seven attacks upon our lines during the day, each recoil being succeeded by a new effort, until his shattered columns could no longer be brought to time. Eighteen stand of colors were captured from him. He left 5,000 stand of arms in the field. We buried of his dead, or delivered up of his wounded, 3,220, and made prisoners of 1,017 more, including 33 officers of high rank. What proportion of the rebel wounded were taken care of by their own men can only be matter of imperfect estimate. Gen. LOGAN, however, says that it cannot be less than ten thousand in all. The total loss on our side was 3,521. The journals here which echo the Richmond press, in describing this as a victory for HOOD, might study Gen. LOGAN'S official returns with profit. They will find that a few more such victories will reduce HOOD'S responsibilities considerably. He will have few to look after but himself.

A NEW MODE OF RECRUITING.—We publish, in other columns, an account of a new mode of recruiting introduced by the inventive community of Boston. A quiet system of foreign enlistment seems to have been established by the enterprizers, and several shiploads of German and other recruits have been recently landed in Boston harbor—promising great relief to the substitute market. The story is altogether curious.

Extract from a Private Letter.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Aug. 9, 1864.

It is not to be wondered at that the Opposition journals pounce upon Mr. LINCOLN'S note, "To all whom it may concern," as affording *them* a chance to pettifog an issue of such vital importance as that affecting the status of Slavery in connection with peace. It is not understood here, however, that it was the design of the President to obtrude any ultimatum in that memorandum which, at most, glanced at all the questions likely to be submitted (in the grave negotiation therein hinted at) to all classes of the Northern mind, and of which the matter of Slavery is but one leading item. No person of sense, in official confidence in Washington, so comprehends that memorandum as to magnify it into the *sine qua non* of the Executive, in reference to matters which belong exclusively to the people themselves. It is not the frame of Mr. LINCOLN'S mind so to usurp what belongs to the masses, and I am surprised at the construction which you say some of our friends [illegible]

HERE AND THERE IN WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Aug. 9, 1864.

MR. STANTON HAS NOT RESIGNED.

The statement transmitted, yesterday, to the effect that Secretary STANTON had resigned, was made on what appeared undoubtable authority, but both the President and Mr. STANTON, to-day, deny that there is any truth in the report.

MR. FESSENDEN'S RETURN.

Private letters received from Mr. Secretary FESSENDEN, make it probable that he will return sooner than was at first contemplated. He is [illegible] about the 15th.

ARCHITECTURAL ALTERATIONS.

Arrangements are now being made for tearing down the present State Department building and extending the Treasury by the addition of a north front. When completed, this will be one of the largest as it is one of the finest public edifices in the world.

COLLECTOR FOR MONTANA.

Mr. NATHANIEL P. LANGFORD has been appointed United States Collector of Internal Revenue for the Territory of Montana, with headquarters at Bannock City.

INTERNAL REVENUE DECISIONS.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has decided that owners or agents of vessels or canal-boats do not appear, under sec. 103, authorized to charge in their freight bills the 2½ per cent. tax in addition to the amount agreed upon for freight. The word "fare," in the act, cannot properly be construed to include freight.

The same equity which influenced the enactment in the proviso as to fare, would seem to apply equally to freight, and it may have been by accident that the provision in favor of the transporter was not made to include both objects. But we cannot undertake to supply by conjecture omissions in an act of Congress. Fare is an entirely different subject from freight, and cannot be interpreted by any reasonable latitude of construction to include it. The 99th section has no application, and does not cover the difficulty.

IN REGARD TO PUBLIC DOCUMENTS.

Public documents printed for the State, which are not sold, but gratuitously distributed, are not held to be taxable.

CHARCOAL.

While common wood-charcoal and bone-dust are specially exempt from taxation, the animal-charcoal, made from bones, and known and sold as animal-charcoal, is taxable.

THE STANDARD TON.

By the act of June 30, 2,000 is fixed as the standard ton for purposes of taxation under the Revenue Law.

PUBLISHERS AND BOOK-AGENTS.

Where a publisher sends an agent to solicit subscriptions for a book which he is about to publish, and afterward sends out another agent to deliver the books when published, it is necessary that the latter agent should take out a peddler's license.

BUSINESS OF THIRD AUDITOR'S OFFICE.

During the last three years, or between the 1st of July, 1861, and 1st of July, 1864, the amount drawn out of Treasury through Third Auditor's office was $982,061,050 07. Large as this sum appears, when it is remembered that through this office are paid expenses incurred by Quartermasters' and Subsistence Departments, for the troops called into the field, the accounts of pension agents, claims for lost horses, steamboats, &c., Oregon war claims, and other miscellaneous claims, the amount will not appear large, especially in view of the magnificent army which has been kept in the field during the period stated.

The following prize cases have just been adjudicated by the Fourth Auditor, and are now ready for payment: The *Alliance*, captured by the *South Carolina* and *T. A. Ward*; ten bales of cotton, by the *Cricket*; *Mary Annie*, by the *Grand Gulf*.

PERSONAL.

Congressmen ELLIOT of Massachusetts, MORRIS of Ohio, DAVIS of Maryland, and HARRIS of New-York, are in the city.

Gov. HAHN, of Louisiana, and Gen. SICKLES, leave this city for New-York to-morrow morning.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Aug. 10.

ALL QUIET BEFORE PETERSBURGH.

A letter from the Army of the Potomac, dated yesterday evening, reports that everything remained quiet there, with the exception of picket firing, which was still kept up, but not so continuously as formerly.

THE NEW LOAN.

The subscriptions to the seven-thirty loan reported to the Treasury to-day amounted to $559,750.

THE PUBLIC DEBT.

The official statement of the public debt up to yesterday shows the amount outstanding $1,832,650,000, and the interest $74,872,000; over $53,000,000 of interest is payable in coin. The unpaid requisitions are $79,723,000, and the amount in the Treasury $13,023,000. The statement is signed by Acting Secretary of the Treasury HARRINGTON.

INSPECTION OF CIGARS.

The Internal Revenue Bureau has issued regulations concerning the inspection and stamping of cigars. The Inspector, in making his valuation, is required to act upon his own knowledge of the market value of the inspected article, exclusive of the tax. No other person than an Inspector duly appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury, is authorized to affix stamps. Regulations are also issued concerning the assessment of tobacco, snuff and cigars, in which it is said that colorable sales have been made and taxes paid according to the rates under the former acts with the view of avoiding the additional tax required by the act of June, 1864. The commissioner remarks: "Sales made by a manufacturer to his foreman or to some convenient friend or man of straw, with a view of a re-transfer to the manufacturer, or of a sale afterward to his use, though possession may have been delivered to such foreman or other person, will not affect the right of the Government to the increased tax. Such sale is fraudulent so far as the Government is concerned, whatever it may be between the parties, and ought not to be recognized as valid by the officers of the internal revenue. Upon the sale or consumption, or removal for consumption or sale, or removal from the place of manufacture of such articles, after the 1st of July, the tax became due, and must be paid at the increased rates, pursuant to the last act."

A PROHIBITION.

Upon the recommendation of the Medical Director, the disinterment of bodies is prohibited within the limits of the Army of the Potomac until further orders.

Irving's Earlier Writings.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Mr. PUTNAM'S remarks on the impropriety of republishing IRVING'S works in their unrevised form, have but one fault; they are not strong enough. Perhaps he feared to be suspected of exaggeration. Few readers appreciate the extent of the changes made in the revised edition, as they can only be fully detected by minute comparison. Take "Knickerbocker," for instance. Having recently had occasion to collate carefully several chapters of the two versions, I found that, what with additions, omissions, transpositions and alterations, *one-fifth* of the original had been entirely recast. There was not merely the "new matter" to which Mr. PUTNAM alludes, such as the chapters about Rensellaerwick and the exquisite episode of Ten Broeck's Land Measurement, page after page of the old matter was most carefully rewritten. The one defect of IRVING'S beautiful style—an occasional diffuseness—had been rigorously toned down, sentences compressed and epithets altered—often most felicitously. Thus, "that potent and blustering monarch, the sovereign people," was changed to "that *wise but windy* potentate"—a bit of alliterative humor not surpassed by SYDNEY SMITH'S "diameter and decision," or the saying, so current twenty years ago in England, "Peel and Providence."

To republish the unrevised editions of IRVING would indeed be most unfair to his memory and to the public, while it would go far to destroy the little existing value those editions have, namely, to the curious bibliophile.

CARLBENSON.

LAKESIDE, LENOX, Saturday, Aug. 6.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Will you do me the favor, in common with thousands of others, of informing me whether a person enrolled, and liable to be drafted, on furnishing a substitute prior to the draft, is entitled to the pay from the Government as in the case of a volunteer?

B. B.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Aug. 9, 1864.

[NOTE.—Substitutes before the draft receive no bounties from Government.]

A RETROSPECTIVE LETTER.

The Failure Before Petersburgh—Health of the Army—Arduous Service of the Cavalry—Temper of the Soldiers.

Special Correspondence of the New-York Times.

IN FRONT OF PETERSBURGH, August, 1864.

Since the recent unfortunate fiasco this army has settled down into its wonted quiet. Of course, the failure of the plans laid to capture Petersburgh by surprise, as it were, is the grand topic of conversation among both officers and men, and all feel that there was a serious mistake made by some one. Who shall be held responsible, is the subject under consideration by a competent tribunal. The result of the investigation, it is generally believed, will not be the stereotyped one usually found by coroners' juries upon investigating steamboat explosions and disasters upon railroads. The prevailing opinion is that in the present instance somebody should be held responsible for failing to accomplish such an important result as was reasonably anticipated.

Notwithstanding the croakers' prediction as to the unhealthiness of this climate, the general health of the army remains good—much better indeed than one year ago when on the Rappahannock. When this can be said in truth just after so great a disappointment, no higher meed of praise can be conferred upon this army, nor can there be any stronger evidence of its morale.

Too much praise cannot be awarded to the cavalry branch of the service for their noble conduct during the last three months. The Union troopers attached to this army during that period of time have traveled through nearly every county in Virginia, destroying Confederate Government property, and all other kinds contributing directly or indirectly toward sustaining the cause of secession, and participating in some of the most desperate fighting ever known in ancient or modern times.

As the war progresses, it would seem as though the desperation of the opposing forces in the heat of battle increases with the time of the contest. I do not know that the Union soldiers are less chivalrous, or show less humanity toward their enemies; but one thing is certain,—during the last three months more men have been killed in action than ever before under similar circumstances. This result may be, in part, owing to the fact that very generally our men have arrived at the conclusion that there can be no peace until a majority of the active and intelligent leaders opposing them are laid under the sod; and the sooner the Government and the people arrive at the same conclusion the better, I opine, it will be for all concerned. Fighting is a kind of pastime for the whites in the slave States, and their withdrawal from the usual walks of life does not seriously diminish the raising of all crops essential to sustain life, because the whites in these States never were a producing class; the negroes were and are to this day—in all districts where the Confederates hold full sway—the real producers, and just so long as this is permitted to be the case, the rebels can hold out against the Government. Had a systematic effort been made to remove this producing class during the last three years, the rebellion would have fallen through from the mere want of supplies.

I have referred to the cavalry. In that connection I should have mentioned the part taken by the Second Brigade, first cavalry division, in the recent feint at Deep Bottom, on the left bank of James River. This brigade is composed of the Fourth New-York, Col. CESNOLA, Sixth New-York, ——, Ninth New-York, Col. NICHOLS, and Seventeenth Pennsylvania, Col. GIBBS, and is commanded by Col. DEVLIN, one of the best officers in the service, and richly deserving a star for services rendered. At the fight in question, it so happened at one time that one brigade engaged near the New-Market Road, was pressed back by a superior force of the enemy's infantry, whereupon Col. DEVLIN was ordered to dismount his men and march across a ravine to support The Fourth New-York was absent on duty in another quarter at this time, but the Ninth, closely followed by the Sixth, pushed their way in single file across the ravine, and moved rapidly upon the flank of the pursuing enemy, and suddenly emerging from a piece of woods, and opening a brisk fire within pistol range, created such a panic that the enemy did not wait to find the safest route by which to retreat, but exposed their whole flank in the movement. Officers seized their pistols and fired, regardless of the consequences, and the men, for half an hour, kept up a rapid fire from carbines and pistols, and when the last reb had escaped from the field, 140 dead bodies were counted, mostly killed in that brief space of time by the Sixth and Ninth New-York. Seventy-five prisoners were also taken. The loss on our side was two men killed and eleven wounded. Capt. MASON's squadron of the Ninth, in the heighth of this brilliant affair, captured the colors of the Fifth South Carolina and Twenty-eighth North Carolina, and the Sixth New-York captured the colors of the First South Carolina. Batteries B and L, United States Artillery, commanded by Lieut. HEATON, kept the retreating columns of the enemy well supplied with shell during the time. Capt. WOOLEY, accompanied by three men, emerging suddenly from the woods, came upon a rebel sergeant; he was ordered to "surrender." "To whom shall I surrender?" he said defiantly, and at the same moment raising his piece to fire. Capt. WOOLEY and the three men fired so near together that neither knew that the other had fired until the dead body of the sergeant was examined, when it was found that three balls had passed through his forehead, and one through his body.

The Coloneicy of the Ninth New-York Cavalry, made vacant by the death of Col. SACKETT, who fell in the fight at Trevillian Station, has been filled by the promotion of Lieut.-Col. NICHOLS—a faithful and skillful officer. During the present campaign the Ninth New-York has captured 358 privates and 30 officers. The losses of the regiment have been 25 privates killed, 95 wounded; officers, 4 killed and 5 wounded. Of the 4 officers killed, 2 were field-officers—Col. SACKETT and Major CORRIGAN.

The officers of the Second Brigade, First Division, a few days ago, as a token of their respect and esteem, presented Col. DEVLIN a splendid horse and accoutrements. The presentation was formally made by Col. NICHOLS in an appropriate speech, and was responded to in a happy manner by the recipient.

E. A. PAUL.

New Depredations by the Indians.

OMAHA CITY, Wednesday, Aug. 10.

The Indians are hourly committing new depredations, stealing stock, burning trains and killing indiscriminately.

They were within a hundred yards of the pickets at Fort Kearney last night, and fired an arrow at one of them.

A coach arrived at Fort Kearney this morning, and reports passing several trains which had been burned, and eleven dead bodies by the roadside.

A party of six whites were killed at Thirty-two Mile Creek last night.

The Indians have stolen all the stock at Cottonwood Station, ninety miles west of Fort Kearney.

This morning a party of soldiers started in pursuit of them.

It is well known that renegade whites, supposed to be from QUANTRELL's old band, are associated with the Indians in these depredations.

FORT LARAMIE, Tuesday, Aug. 9.

The Indians are getting very bold.

There is great alarm throughout the country.

It is feared they will attack this point.

Many emigrants have been killed and much stock stolen.

Editors' and Publishers' Convention.

PORTLAND, Wednesday, Aug. 10.

The Editors' and Publishers' Convention for the State of Maine met at Portland this morning, Hon. NELSON DINGLEY, Jr., of the Lewiston Journal, presiding. A constitution was adopted for a permanent organization.

The Congressional Committee on the defence of the Northeastern frontier met here this morning with quite a number of distinguished gentlemen, who will join their excursion. They were introduced to the city Government at the Mayor's office at 10 o'clock, and at 12 started to inspect the defences of the harbor. They witnessed target practice from Fort Preble from 100-pounder Parrotts and a review of the troops stationed there. They returned at 6 o'clock.

This evening a *levée* is being given at the City Hall to the Congressional Committee and the Editorial Convention, by the citizens of Portland. To-morrow the citizens entertain them with an excursion to the islands.

OFFICIAL ORDERS AND ANNOUNCEMENTS.

THE MOVEMENT TO THE NORTH SIDE OF THE JAMES—ORDER BY GEN. HANCOCK.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND ARMY CORPS, July 31, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 25.—The Major-General Commanding desires to express to the troops his gratification with their conduct during the late movement across the James River, while all the troops who kept their ranks (he regrets to say there were many who did not) and sustained the arduous marches, are deserving of praise. The following organizations seem to merit particular mention: The Fifth New-Hampshire, Twenty-eighth Massachusetts, and One Hundred and Eighty-third Pennsylvania and Twenty-sixth Michigan, under Col. LYNCH, under Gen. MILES' brigade, constituting part of the skirmish line of Gen. BARLOW's division, for their gallantry in the capture of the enemy's battery on the morning of the 27th; and the skirmish line of Gen. DE TROBRIAND's brigade, Gen. MOTT's division, particularly the Ninety-ninth and One Hundred and Tenth Pennsylvania Volunteers, for good conduct and bravery on the right of the battery, and the Twenty-sixth Michigan Volunteers, for gallantry in the reconnoisance of the 28th. The spirit exhibited by the command show that they determined to maintain the high reputation they have heretofore acquired. The Major-General Commanding will not be unmindful of the services of individual officer or soldier, or organizations, and will reward them to the extent of his power. By order of

Maj.-Gen. HANCOCK.

(Signed) FRANCIS A. WALKER, A. A. G.

GEN. SHERIDAN'S DEPARTMENT—THE MIDDLE MILITARY DIVISION.

HEADQUARTERS MIDDLE MILITARY DIVISION, HARPER'S FERRY, Va., Sunday, Aug. 7, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 1.—In compliance with General Orders No. 240, dated War Department, Washington, Aug. 7, 1864, the undersigned hereby assumes command of the Middle Military Division, comprising the following Military Departments: Middle Department of Washington, Department of Susquehanna, Department of West Virginia. Until further orders the Headquarters Military Division will be at Harper's Ferry.

P. H. SHERIDAN, Maj.-Gen. Comd'g.

GEN. SHERIDAN'S STAFF.

HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES FORCES, HARPER'S FERRY, Va., Aug. 7, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 1.—The following-named officers are announced until further orders on the staff of the Major-General Commanding. They will be obeyed and respected accordingly:

Inspector-General's Department.

Lieut.-Col. James W. Forsyth, Assistant Inspector-General and Chief of Staff; Maj. Fred. C. Newhall, Aide-de-Camp and Acting Assistant Inspector-General.

Adjutant-General's Department.

Capt. E. B. Parsons, Assistant Adjutant-General.

Quartermaster's Department.

Capt. A. J. McGonnigle, Acting Chief Quartermaster.

Subsistence Department.

Capt. Wm. H. Hosack, Acting Chief Commissary of Subsistence.

Aides-de-Camp.

Capt. W. V. Sheridan, Capt. J. W. C. Moore, Capt. Joseph O'Keffe, Capt. B. W. Crowningshield, First Massachusetts Cavalry; Maj. George A. Forsyth, Eighth Illinois Cavalry.

By command of Maj.-Gen. SHERIDAN.

JAS. W. FORSYTH, Lieut.-Col. and Chief of Staff.

GEN. LEWIS WALLACE'S COMMAND.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, July 28, 1864.

GENERAL ORDER No. 237.—1. By direction of the President, Major-Gen. WALLACE, commanding the Middle Department, will resume the command of the Eighth Army Corps, and other troops serving within the department, from which he was temporarily relieved in General Order No. 228.

2. The troops of Major-Gen. HUNTER's command, temporarily assigned to the forces under Major-Gen. WRIGHT, in General Order No. 229, are, by direction of the President, hereby relieved from such assignment. By order of the Secretary of War.

E. D. TOWNSEND, Assist. Adj.-Gen.

THE MINE—COMPLIMENTARY ORDER OF GEN. MEADE.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, August 5, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 32.—The Commanding General takes great pleasure in acknowledging the valuable services rendered by Lieut.-Col. HENRY PLEASANTS, Forty-ninth Regiment Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers, in the excavation of the mine which was successfully exploded on the morning of the 30th ult. under one of the enemy's batteries in front of the Second Division of the Ninth Army Corps. The skill displayed in the laying out and construction of the mine reflects great credit upon Lieut.-Col. PLEASANTS, the officers in charge and the willing endurance by the officers and men of the regiment of the extraordinary labor and fatigue involved in the prosecution of the work to completion are worthy of the highest praise.

By command of Maj.-Gen. MEADE.

S. WILLIAMS, A. A. G.

GEN. SCHOFIELD'S COMPLIMENTARY ORDER ON THE BATTLE OF THE 28TH.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE OHIO, BEFORE ATLANTA, Ga., July 29, 1864.

SPECIAL FIELD ORDER No. 66.—[Extract.]—The Commanding-General takes pleasure in announcing to the troops of this command the result of the engagement of yesterday.

The enemy repeatedly attacked with great vigor and in great force the Army of the Tennessee, commanded, since the death of the lamented Gen. McPHERSON, by Maj.-Gen. HOWARD. At every point the enemy was repulsed with tremendous slaughter, our forces capturing several stand of colors and a number of prisoners.

The rebels did not lose less than ten thousand (10,000) in killed, wounded, and prisoners, while our loss did not exceed two thousand (2,000).

Our victory was complete.

By order of Maj.-Gen. SCHOFIELD.

J. A. CAMPBELL, Adjt.-Gen.

GEN. HOWARD'S FAREWELL ORDER TO THE FOURTH CORPS.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTH ARMY CORPS, DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND, NEAR ATLANTA, Ga., July 26, 1864.

To the Fourth Army Corps:

Having been assigned to another command, the duty, by no means a pleasant one, devolves upon me to take leave of a corps that I have learned to love and trust. The time of our service together has been short, but crowded with remarkable events. The words Dalton, Resaca, Adairsville, Kingston, Cassville, Dallas, Kenesaw, Smyrna Camp Ground and Peachtree Creek, suggest to us fields of conflict, more or less severe, where we have buried many an endeared comrade, where you have won honor for your country and yourselves, and where the enemy has learned anew to fear and respect the power of the Government.

It is with pain that I realize my inability to reward your cheerful devotion to duty, your arduous and prolonged labor, and your uncomplaining sacrifices. I heartily appreciate the constant coöperation of the Division Commanders, and the cheerful manner in which they have been sustained by their own officers.

To them and through them to their commands, I tender my warmest thanks and unqualified commendation.

No officer could have received more ready and untiring assistance from his staff than I have from mine. To them also I am more than grateful.

Believing from my heart that our cause is right and just before God, I take leave of you. I commend you to His blessing, and trust He will assist our armies to complete the work which He has enabled them so gloriously to bring to the present stage of success.

O. O. HOWARD, Major-General.

GENERAL HOWARD'S ASSUMPTION ORDER OF HIS NEW COMMAND.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT AND ARMY TENNESSEE, BEFORE ATLANTA, Ga., July 27, 1864.

GENERAL FIELD ORDERS No. 3.—In pursuance of orders from the President, the undersigned hereby assumes command of the Department and Army of the Tennessee.

I assure the gallant soldiers of this renowned army that I fully realize the delicate nature of my responsibility.

Your late beloved Commander was my personal friend, and while I unite with you in profound sympathy and regret for our irreparable loss, it shall be my constant aim to emulate his noble example.

O. O. HOWARD, Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO, July 30, 1864.

GENERAL: It affords me pleasure to announce that Col. J. W. REILLY and Col. JOS. A. COOPER have this day been appointed Brigadier Generals.

Very respectfully yours,

J. M. SCHOFIELD, Major-General-Comdg.

Brig.-Gen. M. S. HASCALL, Com. 2d Div., 23d. A. C.

NEGRO ENLISTMENT—ITS REGULATIONS IN GEN. BUTLER'S DEPARTMENT.

HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT OF VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA, IN THE FIELD, Aug. 4, 1864.

GENERALS ORDERS No. 90.—The recruitment of colored men as soldiers, to be counted in the quotas of the several States, is a settled rule of action by the Government.

There are unfilled regiments in this department sufficient to absorb all the colored men in the department not otherwise in the military service. Most of the colored men of an age for military duty have either helpless parents or families dependent upon them, who, in the absence of the labor of the soldier, must be supported by the Government directly from the Treasurer.

All the States provide in some form by law, either as "State aid" or by bounties for the families of their soldiers, or at worst they must be supported in county or State alms-houses.

This burden of supporting the families of colored soldiers by the act of enlisting men in this department is thrown directly upon the United States, whose wards and charge by the action of the war the negroes have become.

The military administration of this department in enlisting colored recruits has heretofore undertaken to see to it that their families shall not suffer, and this aid is thus made a part of the pay of the soldier. But these soldiers have enlisted without bounty.

Now, however, the States enlist the recruit and throw the burden, which ought to have been borne by themselves, upon the United States, and are at the same time paying large bounties to the enlisted man, and in some cases, in fact, buying him as a substitute.

What guarantee shall the United States have for the good of the service of the recruit obtained by large rewards or that his family shall be provided for hereafter.

To show that this is no inconsiderable a matter it is necessary to recur to a few statistics seen in the report of the Superintendent of Negro Affairs in this department. There are now 71,253 negroes in this department, of which 20,457 draw rations in whole or in part from the Government, of which one-third are in the families of the colored soldiers, 8,343 of whom have been enlisted in this department.

By a wise regulation the bounties paid by the Government to white soldiers have been put in installments—to assure,

First—That a recruit shall not be swindled out of his bounty by the broker as only one-third is paid when he can get hold of it.

Second—That the whole bounty shall not be paid if not fairly earned by the soldier, and

Third—To enable the soldier to provide for his family, by payments from time to time of the installments of bounty.

All this is lost by the system of recruitment on the negroes for the State quotas.

With all the guards which the utmost vigilance and care have thrown around the recruitment of white soldiers, it is a fact that, as lamentable as true, a large portion of the recruits have been swindled of part if not all of their bounties. Can it be hoped that the colored man will be better able to protect himself from the infinite ingenuity of fraud than the white?

Therefore, to provide for the families of colored recruits enlisted in this department, to relieve the United States, as far as may be, from the burden of supporting the families, and to insure that at least a portion of the bounty paid to the negro shall be received for his use and that of his family:

It is ordered—1. That upon the enlistment of any negro recruit into the service of the United States for three years, by any State agent, or other person not enlisting recruits under the direct authority of the War Department, a sum of $100, or one-third of the sum agreed to be paid as bounty, shall be paid, if the amount exceeds three times that sum, into the hands of the Superintendent of Recruiting, or an officer to be designated by him; and in the same proportion for any less time. And no mustering officer will give any certificate or voucher for any negro recruit mustered into the service of the United States so that he may be credited to the quota of any State, or as a substitute, until a certificate is filed with him that the amount called for by this order has been paid to the satisfaction of the Superintendent of Recruiting of the district wherein the recruit was enlisted; but the mustering officer will, in default of such payment, certify upon the roll that the recruit is not to be credited to the quota of any State or as a substitute.

2. The amount as paid to the Superintendent of Recruiting shall be turned over on the last day of each month to the Superintendent of Negro Affairs, to be expended in aid of the families of negro soldiers in this department. The certificates filed with the Commissary of Musters will be returned to said Superintendent of Negro Affairs on the first day of every month, so that the Superintendent may vouch the accounts of the Superintendent of Recruiting for the amounts received by him.

And the Superintendent of Negro Affairs will account monthly to the financial agent of this department for the amounts received and expended by him.

3. As there are unfilled colored regiments in this department sufficient to receive all the negro recruits therein, no negro male person above the age of sixteen (16) years shall be taken out, or attempted to be taken out, of this department, either as a recruit, as officers' servant or otherwise, in any manner whatever, without a pass from these headquarters. Any officer, master of transportation, Provost-Marshal, or other person, who shall aid, assist or permit any male negro of the age of sixteen (16) years or upward, to go out of this department, in contravention of this order, will be punished, on conviction thereof before the Provost Court, by not less than six (6) months' imprisonment at hard labor under the Superintendent of Prison Labor, at Norfolk. And if this offence is committed by, or with the connivance of any master of steamboat, schooner or other vessel, the steamboat or other vessel shall be seized and sold, and the proceeds paid to the Superintendent of Negro Affairs for the use of the destitute negroes supported by the Government.

4. The several recruiting rendezvous in this department will be camps of instruction and discipline.

Recruits will be instructed, during their continuance in camp, in the school of the soldier and of the company, and will be forwarded from time to time, upon requisitions, to such regiments as they may be ordered.

Weekly reports will be made to these headquarters, by the Superintendent, of the number of men in camp fit for duty, and the States to which they are credited.

Whenever details are made to join regiments, the men longest in camp will be sent.

Officers will be detailed from time to time, upon application to these headquarters therefor, for the purpose of instructing these recruits.

By command of Maj.-Gen. B. F. BUTLER.

R. S. DAVIS, Major and Asst. Adjt.-Gen.

CHANGES OF OFFICERS.

By the death of Major-Gen. J. B. McPHERSON quite a number of changes have taken place in Gen. SHERMAN's army. Major-Gen. HOWARD, formerly commanding the Fourth Corps, Army of the Cumberland, has been assigned to the command of the Army of the Tennessee. Major-Gen. HOOKER asked to be relieved from the command of the Twentieth Corps, and Brig.-Gen. A. S. WILLIAMS, formerly commanding the First Division, Twentieth Corps, now commands the Twentieth Corps. Brig.-Gen. GILES A. SMITH, a brother of Brig.-Gen. MORGAN L. SMITH, has recently been assigned to the command of the Fourth Division, Seventeenth Army Corps. Gen. GILES A. SMITH formerly commanded the First Brigade, Second Division, Fifteenth Army Corps. Brig.-Gen. T. E. G. RANSOM, formerly of the Thirteenth Corps, who was severely wounded at the battle of Pleasant Hill, on Red River, on the 9th of April, has been assigned to the command of a division in the Seventeenth Army Corps.

Obituary.

MR. WILLIAM WILSON.

Among those who have fallen in the service of their country and their fellow-man, we have to record the death of Mr. WILLIAM WILSON. Mr. WILSON, actuated by the wish to assist our sick and wounded soldiers, entered the service of the Sanitary Commission. On the 5th of July last, while on duty as their agent, and removing supplies from City Point to Bottom Bridge, the boat upon which he had his stores was fired upon by guerrillas, and he was mortally wounded. He was taken back to City Point and placed under the care of Dr. HODGES. Feeling strong enough, he was at his own request placed in a vessel to be brought home, but his strength failed him, and he died on the passage.

As a pure and patriotic man, he was known to many, and his loss will be deeply regretted by all who knew his past career.

CAPT. STEPHEN R. REYNOLDS.

At an informal meeting of the Class of 1859, of Columbia College, held Aug. 5th, 18[illegible], to take action in regard to the death of Capt. STEPHEN R. REYNOLDS, Assistant Adjutant-General, a former member of the Class, it was unanimously

Resolved, That we have heard with sincere regret the intelligence of the death of our beloved classmate. Endeared to us during college years, in an especial manner, by the genial cheerfulness of his character, we can well sympathize with his afflicted family in the irreparable loss which they have sustained. Naturally of an earnest and enthusiastic temperament, he united with these qualities prudence, decision and energy, in all the undertakings, as well of his student days as subsequently of the sterner calling to which he had devoted his existence. Animated with patriotic ardor, in the early days of the rebellion he dedicated his life to the service of his country. He was rewarded for the faithful discharge of his duties in the camp by speedy and well-merited promotion; and the hand of Death, which has summoned him away, was laid upon him in the field of battle, as he led his soldiers to the charge. A beloved friend, a worthy son, a brave and enlightened soldier, he has left an unblemished record, and an example which it will be alike our privilege and desire to cherish and to imitate. The motto of our Class finds a worthy impersonation in his career: "*Inacte nova virtute, puer; sic itur ad astra.*"

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be transmitted to the family of the deceased; that they be published, and that the usual badge of mourning be worn for thirty days.

(Signed) JOHN CROSBY BROWN, President.

WM. LUMMIS, Secretary.

Not Dead Yet.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

GENTLEMEN: You published, on the morning of the 5th inst., under the head of "Deaths of New-York Soldiers at Annapolis," my decease. As "I still live," you will please, for the benefit of friends who may have seen the statement, make the necessary corrections, and oblige, &c.,

WM. H. VAN BUSKIRK,

First Lieutenant Co. H, 14th New-York Artillery, OFFICERS' WARD, HOSPITAL, ANNAPOLIS, Md., Aug. 8, 1864.

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B. FRANK PALMER, Surgeon-Artist.

"Willard's," at Washington, "Metropolitan" and "Fifth-avenue," at New-York, and many other first-class hotels, consider Burnett's celebrated Extracts for flavoring, the best.
The principal grocers and druggists sell them.

Schenck's Sea Weed Tonic—The best Tonic in the world. Sold at HELMBOLD'S Drug-store, next to Metropolitan Hotel.

Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup—Cures Coughs, Colds and Consumption. Sold at HELMBOLD'S Chemical Warehouse, No. 594 Broadway, next Metropolitan.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup,
For children teething, cures dysentry and diarrhœa regulates the stomach and bowels and cures wind-colic.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
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A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from Which it takes its name.
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the best in the world, are selling cheaper than any others, at the LODI MANUFACTURING CO'S.
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A curious book for curious people, and a good book for every one. Price, $1 50. To be had at all news depots. Contents tables mailed free. Address
Dr. E. B. FOOTE, No. 1,130 Broadway, N. Y

Batchelor's Hair Dye.
The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Hill, Inimitable Hair-Cutter; styles neat, suitable; executed in the best manner only Shaving, 10 cents. No. 1 Barclay-st. Hair dye, 50 cents—black or brown, reliable.

Wheeler & Wilson's Highest Premium LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES.
No. 625 Broadway.

Flowers and Insects, how beautiful, in the new Novelty Microscope, which is mailed (prepaid) for $2, by HENRY CRAIG, No. 180 Centre-st., New-York.

Ladies for the Country.—If you wish for yourselves and families, Boots and Shoes, good articles, at fair prices, patronise
MILLER & CO., No. 387 Canal-st.

For the Hair and Skin—Barry's Tricopherous.—The best and cheapest article. Sold by all druggists.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also, supporters, bandages, silk elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic Stitch Sewing Machines, No. 495 Broadway, New-York, and No. 235 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

MARRIED.

EISENLORD—WEAVER.—On Tuesday, Aug. 9, at the Episcopal Church, Flushing, by Rev. J. C. Smith, Mr. JEROME A. EISENLORD, of New-York, and Miss ANNIE, daughter of Mr. Geo. Weaver, of Flushing, L. I.

HALSEY—MILLS.—At Astoria, on Tuesday, Aug. 9, in the Presbyterian Church, by Rev. B. V. Stead, GEORGE A. HALSEY and ANNA, daughter of Edwin Mills, Esq.

SCOTT—DE VEAU.—On Tuesday, Aug. 2, at the Allen-st. M. E. Church, by Rev. George S. Hare, of Newburgh, GEORGE SCOTT and RACHEL A. DE VEAU, both of this City.

DIED.

BANKER.—At Hyde Park, N. Y., on Sunday, Aug. 7, MARTHA, wife of William Banker, aged 63 years, 9 months and 20 days.

JESSUP.—In Alexandria, Egypt, on Saturday, July 2, on board the British steamer *Isis*, CAROLINE, wife of Rev. Henry H. Jessup, Missionary to Syria.

HEYER.—At Passaic, N. J., on the morning of Wednesday, Aug. 10, JOHN S. HEYER, late of this City, in the 66th year of his age.

The friends and relatives of the deceased, and of his son-in-law, Rev. J. Paschal Strong, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the Reformed Dutch Church, Passaic, N. J., on Friday, the 12th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M. Cars leave foot of Chambers-st., New-York, at 11:45 A. M.; return at 5:15 P. M. Carriages will be in waiting at the depot to convey relatives to the house.

LEARY.—At Elizabeth, N. J., on Tuesday morning, Aug. 9, of paralysis, DANIEL LEARY, in the 40th year of his age.

Funeral this (Thursday) afternoon, at 4 o'clock, from the Third Presbyterian Church.

McEWEN.—At Stratford, Conn., on Tuesday, Aug. 9, CAROLINE E., wife of Dr. Robert C. McEwen, M. D., and daughter of Francis Armstrong, Esq., of St. Croix, W. I., aged 28 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at Christ Church, Stratford, this (Thursday) afternoon, at 2½ o'clock. Trains leave N. Y. and N. H. Depot, 27th-st., at 11:30 A. M.; returning, leaves Stratford at 5:30 P. M.

MINTURN.—At Fortress Monroe, on Thursday, Aug. 4, Adjt. BENJAMIN G. MINTURN, 92d Regiment N. Y. Vols., son of the late Wm. H. Minturn.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday, Aug. 11, at 3 P. M., from the Second Reformed Dutch Church, New-Brunswick, N. J.

MAISON.—On Monday, Aug. 8, at St. James' Rectory, Kingsessing, Penn., CHARLES A., son of Ellen N. and Rev. Charles A. Maison, in the 9th year of his age.

MEAD.—In Greenwich, Conn., on Monday, Aug. 8, Rev. MARK MEAD, in the 82d year of his age.

Funeral this (Thursday) afternoon, from the Second Congregational Church, at 2 o'clock.

OTIS.—On Monday, Aug. 8, at Smithtown, L. I., at the residence of her son, A. W. Otis, Mrs. AGNES OTIS, widow of the late Jacob Otis, of Truxton, Cortland County, N. Y., aged 83 years and 4 days.

Funeral services were held at Smithtown, and the remains interred in Greenwood.

☞ Cortland County papers please copy.

SWARTWOUT.—Killed while gallantly leading his regiment to the assault on Petersburgh, on Saturday, July 30, Major SAMUEL M. SWARTWOUT, 48th Regiment N. Y. Vols., son of the late St. John Swartwout, U. S. Navy, of this City, in the 25th year of his age.

TALLMAN.—On Wednesday, Aug. 10, after a short illness, at the residence of her son-in-law, Abm. P. Newkirk, South Bergen, N. J., NANCY TALLMAN, widow of the late Harmanuz Tallman, in the 89th year of her age.

Funeral service this (Thursday) afternoon, at 3½ o'clock. Her remains will be taken on Friday morning to Clarkstown, Rockland County, for interment.

WILSON.—On Friday, Aug. 5, from a wound received on board *S. E. Brown*, on James River, WILLIAM WILSON, U. S. Sanitary Commission Relief Agent, aged 49 years, 6 months and 7 days.

The friends and relatives of the family, also the members of the Active B. B. C., are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from Third Reformed Presbyterian Church, West 23d-st., near 8th-av., this day, (Thursday,) at 2 o'clock. His remains will be interred in Greenwood.

Be ye also ready.

WILLIAMSON.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Aug. 10, at an advanced age, Miss ANNA B. WILLIAMSON, long a member of the Oliver-st. Baptist Church, City of New-York.

Her friends are requested to attend the funeral, from the Central Baptist Church of Brooklyn, Bridge-st., between Myrtle-av. and Willoughby-st., at 2½ o'clock Friday afternoon, the 12th inst.

WOOLSEY.—On Tuesday, Aug. 9, MARY BAILEY, wife of Theodorus Bailey Woolsey, and daughter of N. P. Bailey, of Fordham-on Harlem.

Funeral services at Trinity Chapel, West 25th-st., this day, (Thursday,) the 11th inst., at 4½ o'clock P. M.

WYCKOFF.—On Tuesday, Aug 9, GERTRUDE, widow of Peter Wyckoff, in the 94th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Thursday, the 11th inst., at 2½ o'clock P. M., from her late residence, Flushing-av., Brooklyn, E. D.

UNRIVALED
IN CHEAPNESS AND QUALITY IS
MATHEWS' VENETIAN HAIR DYE,
which has been before the public for nearly
A QUARTER OF A CENTURY,
and is universally approved.
THIS HAIR DYE
is manufactured by a peculiar process which renders it
IMMEASURABLY SUPERIOR
to anything in the shape of
A DYE
now or ever before the people.
Being complete in
ONE BOTTLE,
No preparation is required, which greatly simplifies the application.
In using this dye, you avoid that
DUSTY, DIRTY
appearance by which dyed hair and whiskers are so readily recognized when an inferior article has been used.
PRICE, FIFTY CENTS PER BOTTLE,
which contains double the dye in those usually sold for one dollar.
Sold by all druggists.
A. J. MATHEWS, General Agent,
No. 12 Gold-st.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY
of all descriptions
FOR SALE BY
GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway,
one door below Canal-st., formerly No. 11 Wall-st.
Closed on Saturdays at 3 o'clock.

"HER MAJESTY" CHAMPAGNE.—THE Royal Wine of England. For sale only by W. H. WARD, No. 1 Broad-st.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

IN PRESS,
BY
D. APPLETON & CO.,
A REPORT
OF THE
DEBATES AND PROCEEDINGS
IN THE
SECRET SESSIONS
OF THE
CONFERENCE CONVENTION
FOR PROPOSING
AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION
OF THE
UNITED STATES,
HELD AT
WASHINGTON, D. C., IN FEBRUARY, A. D., 1861.
1 vol., 8vo, over 500 pages.

BRADY'S "MERCURY" STORIES.
HOLLOW-ASH HALL.
A TALE OF A HAUNTED HOUSE.
BY MARGARET BLOUNT.
Author of "A Dangerous Woman," "Orphan of Charuley," "Downe Reserve," "Kitty Atherton," &c.
PRICE TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.
Mailed, free of postage, on receipt of price.
FREDERIC A. BRADY, Publisher,
No. 22 Ann-st., N. Y.

STRICTURE OF THE URETHRA.—AN examination into the Rationale of Mr. Syme's Method of Operation for its Radical and Instantaneous Cure, by EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., editor of the *Scalpel*. No. 4[illegible], 25 cents. EVERARDUS WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st., Astor House.

U. S. 7-30 LOAN.

The Secretary of the Treasury gives notice that subscriptions will be received for Coupon Treasury Notes, payable three years from Aug. 15, 1864, with semi-annual interest at the rate of seven and three-tenths per cent. per annum,—principal and interest both to be paid in lawful money.

These notes will be convertible at the option of the holder at maturity, into six per cent. gold-bearing bonds, payable not less than five nor more than twenty years from their date, as the Government may elect. They will be issued in denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000, and all subscriptions must be for fifty dollars or some multiple of fifty dollars.

The notes will be transmitted to the owners free of transportation charges, as soon after the receipt of the original Certificates of Deposit as they can be prepared.

As the notes draw interest from August 15, persons making deposits subsequent to that date must pay the interest accrued from date of note to date of deposit.

Parties depositing twenty-five thousand dollars and upward for these notes at any one time will be allowed a commission of one-quarter of one per cent., which will be paid by the Treasury Department upon the receipt of a bill for the amount, certified to by the officer with whom the deposit was made. No deductions for commissions must be made from the deposits.

SPECIAL ADVANTAGES OF THIS LOAN.

IT IS A NATIONAL SAVINGS BANK, offering a higher rate of interest than any other, and *the best security*. Any savings bank which pays its depositors in United States notes considers that it is paying in the best circulating medium of the country, and it *cannot* pay in anything better, for its own assets are either in Government securities or in notes or bonds payable in Government paper.

It is equally convenient as a temporary or permanent investment. The notes can always be sold for within a fraction of their face and accumulated interest, and are the best security with banks as collaterals for discounts.

CONVERTIBLE INTO A SIX PER CENT. 5-20 GOLD BOND.

In addition to the very liberal interest on the notes for three years, this privilege of conversion is now worth about three per cent. per annum, for the current rate for 5-20 Bonds is not less than *nine per cent. premium*, and before the war the premium on six per cent. U. S. Stocks was over twenty per cent. It will be seen that the actual profit on this loan, at the present market rate, is not less than ten per cent. per annum.

ITS EXEMPTION FROM STATE OR MUNICIPAL TAXATION.

But aside from all the advantages we have enumerated, a special act of Congress *exempts all bonds and Treasury notes from local taxation*. On the average, this exemption is worth about two per cent. per annum, according to the rate of taxation in various parts of the country.

It is believed that no securities offer so great inducements to lenders as those issued by the Government. In all other forms of indebtedness, the faith or ability of private parties, or stock companies, or separate communities, only, is pledged for payment, while the whole property of the country is held to secure the discharge of all the obligations of the United States.

While the Government offers the most liberal terms for its loans, it believes that the very strongest appeal will be to the loyalty and patriotism of the people.

Duplicate certificates will be issued for all deposits. The party depositing must indorse upon the *original* certificate the denomination of notes required, and whether they are to be issued in blank or payable to order. When so indorsed it must be left with the officer receiving the deposit, to be forwarded to the Treasury Department.

SUBSCRIPTIONS WILL BE RECEIVED BY THE

ASSISTANT TREASURER OF THE UNITED STATES, corner of Wall and Nassau sts.

First National Bank of New-York, No. 4 Wall-st.

Second National Bank of New-York, 23d-st. and Broadway.

Third National Bank of New-York, No. 5 Nassau-st.

Fourth National Bank of New-York, 27 and 29 Pine-st.

Fifth National Bank of New-York, No. 338 3d-av.

Sixth National Bank of New-York, 6th-av. and Broadway.

Eighth National Bank of New-York, No. 650 Broadway.

Ninth National Bank of New-York, No. 363 Broadway.

Tenth National Bank of New-York, No. 240 Broadway.

Central National Bank of New-York, No. 71 Duane-st.

National Exchange Bank of New-York, No. 184 Greenwich-st.

And by all National Banks, which are depositaries of public money,

AND ALL RESPECTABLE BANKS AND BANKERS throughout the country will doubtless AFFORD FACILITIES TO SUBSCRIBERS.

WM. S. HADLEY, AGENT FOR
CRONDAL'S PATENT CORK MATTRESSES CUSHIONS, &c.
WAREROOM AND OFFICE, NO. 250 CANAL-ST.
All kinds of FURNITURE, IRON BEDSTEADS, &c. Hotels, boarding houses, private dwellings, country seats, steamboats, vessels, &c., furnished at short notice.
TESTIMONIAL.
From Alex. B. Mott, M. D.
NEW-YORK, June 2, 1864.
I have used "Crondal's Patent Prepared Cork Mattresses" for some months, in the Government Hospital, corner of 21st-st. and Lexington-av., New-York, and take pleasure in recommending them for hospital and family use. They are the coolest and most comfortable, healthy mattresses with which I am acquainted, and do not become hard and compact by use.
ALEX. B. MOTT, M. D.

JULIUS G. POHLE, M. D.,
Formerly of and successor to
DR. JAMES R. CHILTON & CO.,
Analytical and Consulting Chemist,
No. 93 Prince-st., New-York.
☞ Particular attention paid to the analyses of Ores, Metals, Minerals, Mineral Waters, Commercial Products, &c., &c.

FISH'S PATENT COOKING LAMP.
NO. 206 PEARL-ST., NEW-YORK.

DEALERS IN
UNITED STATES SECURITIES EXCLUSIVELY.
JOHN B. MURRAY & CO.,
No. 11 Broad-st., near Wall.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—SEVENTY-five per cent. premium paid for prizes; information furnished; the highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver.
TAYLOR & CO.,
Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st.

DEAFNESS,
IMPAIRED SIGHT,
NOISES IN THE HEAD,
CATARRHAL AFFECTIONS
IN THE
THROAT,
CHRONIC CATARRH,
CATARRH OF THE TYMPANIC MUCOUS MEMBRANE, OBSTRUCTION OF THE EUSTACHIAN TUBE,
CURED,
CROSS-EYE STRAIGHTENED IN ONE MINUTE.
And every disease of the Eye and Ear requiring either medical or surgical aid, attended to
BY
DR. VON EISENBERG,
Author of "Surgical and Practical Observations on the Diseases of the Ear, with the New Mode of Treatment," at his office,
NO. 816
BROADWAY.

No. 816
BROADWAY.
OPINIONS OF THE NEW-YORK PRESS.
From the Journal of Commerce.
CRTARRH CURED.
THE CASE OF HUTCHINGS, THE "LIGHTNING CALCULATOR."

There was published in these columns a few days since the remarkable cure of Hutchings, the "Lightning Calculator," so well known to the public during the many years he exhibited his wonderful arithmetical powers at Barnum's Museum, by the celebrated Oculist and Aurist, Dr. Von Eisenberg, of this City. Hutchings is represented to have been at the point of death, and but for the timely interference of the Doctor, would now be resting in his grave. This is a remarkable case, and worthy of the attention of persons similarly afflicted.

We think it is but just to Doctor Von Eisenberg to call public attention to this case. There are hundreds in the community suffering from catarrh, who, like the "Lightning Calculator," if not actually praying for death, are ready to accept of anything that promises to relieve them from their distresses. To such we would say, trifle not with inexperienced men, but consult, without unnecessary delay, Dr. Von Eisenberg, who, at least, has the honesty to assure his patients whether it is within his power to make them whole or not.

DEAFNESS CURED.
From the Tribune.
EARS TO THE DEAF.

Every man, and especially every woman, believes in his or her physician. There are philosophical minds which hold to an abstract faith in Allopathy, or Homœopathy, or Hydropathy, or some other form of scientific cure; but with the world at large the belief is not in the system, but in the doctor. Especially is this true as regards aurists and oculists. The patient who has recovered his sight or his hearing is sure that the blessing could have been restored to him by no other practitioner than that particular one by whom his eyes or ears were opened. Dr. Von Eisenberg is among our best-known aurists. He has not lent us ears as a brother practitioner has eyes, and in whose skill, therefore, we believe above all others. But we hear of him from those who esteem him not merely as a surgeon, but as a benefactor. A recent case has been related to us, for the truthfulness of which we can vouch, though we can name no names. The patient was a lady who had been deaf from infancy, as a consequence of some of the ailments to which children are liable. Latterly the disease had taken an acute form, and the patient was subject to intense suffering. The deafness was rapidly becoming complete, and the general health breaking down under the physical exhaustion attendant upon constant pain. Ordinary remedies and ordinary advice were useless, and Dr. Von Eisenberg was called in. We need not repeat his diagnosis, for that would be only a list of hard names to the general reader. But he detected at sight the seat of disease, first in one portion of the organism, then in another, and with manipulation as skillful as his insight was accurate, he removed the causes, and she who, from infancy, had heard with difficulty, and latterly hardly at all, was restored first to perfect hearing and then to perfect health. Dr. Von Eisenberg's advertisement reminds us of this case, which we thus briefly relate, though not at his solicitation. Let him that hath not ears, hear.

From the Christian Times.
SIGHT RESTORED.
CONCERNING EYES AND OCULISTS.

Of the five senses, that which we call seeing is the [illegible] important and most valued. In proportion as this [illegible] fails us, we are reduced to helplessness. If entirely destitute of sight, how slow would be our progress in knowledge, and how limited our sphere of action and usefulness. Endowed with it, the universe becomes a new creation, clothed with beauty and diversified by that infinite variety which never fails to attract the mind and heart.

For several months past this has been a practical subject to us. An inflamed condition of the eyelids communicating itself to the pupil, rendered the discharge of daily duties not only painful, but dangerous. Attributing it to the effect of a cold, we endured it through the Spring, with the hope that with the return of warm weather it would entirely disappear. But in this we were doomed to disappointment. Summer returned, but not our wonted sight. What might have been the result either of further neglect or of incompetent treatment, we cannot say.

Stating our case to a friend, he assured us that a similar one in his own family had recently been treated with entire success by Dr. Von Eisenberg, of this City. Satisfying ourselves by more particular inquiries that the doctor is no empiric, but a scientific oculist and aurist, we concluded to seek the benefits of his treatment, which we have now reason to acknowledge is very great. Though but a few weeks under his care, the appearance of our eyes has totally changed. The pupil is now full and clear, and the lids are entirely free from inflammation. The doctor says that the optic nerve has been weakened and the retina assumed a chronic, inflammatory state, affecting more or less all the other tissues, and threatening, if neglected, to end in Amaurosis. Ophthalmitis, is the term we believe, which oculists apply to eyes affected as were ours. Having obtained the much desired relief, we take great pleasure in [illegible] indebtedness to the talent of Dr. Von [illegible] calling to it the attention of others who may be suffering from a similar or even worse condition of their eyes. It is said that Providence provides an antidote for every bane. It is certain that the eye is, in these times, subject to severer trials than formerly. Let us be thankful, then, that as we increase the tendencies which destroy the organ of vision, the progress of science keeps pace with these tendencies, if not in advance of them.

OFFICE NO. 816 BROADWAY.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.,
NO. 44 WALL-ST.,
will receive subscriptions to the
NEW 7.30 TREASURY NOTE LOAN.

These notes are issued in denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000, maturing in THREE YEARS from Aug. 15, 1864—interest payable semi-annually in currency, at the rate of 7 3-10 PER CENT. per annum.

The notes are payable in Currency at maturity, or convertible into 5.20 SIX PER CENT. BONDS, with interest, payable in Gold.

All deposits made prior to Aug. 15, will draw interest at same rate.

The usual commission allowed on this Loan and also on the 10.40 Loan.

We are prepared to convert the U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES into the 6 per cent. BONDS of 1881, with promptness, and on favorable terms.

Also, BUY and SELL, at market rates, all kinds of GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, including
U. S. 5.20 BONDS.
U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES.
U. S. 12 MOS. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.
U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS.
U. S. Two Year 5 per cent. LEGAL TENDER NOTES.
U. S. 6 per cent. COUPON and REGISTERED, of 1881.
MATURING CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS collected or purchased.

PROPOSALS FOR $500,000 VOLUNTEER SOLDIERS' FAMILY AID FUND BONDS, No. 10.

Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's Office, until WEDNESDAY, the 31st day of August, 1864, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the purchase of the whole or any part of the sum of Five Hundred Thousand Dollars of the "Volunteer Soldiers' Family Aid Fund Bonds, No. 10," authorized by an Ordinance of the Corporation, passed August 10, 1864, and an Act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, passed March 6, 1863.

The said Bonds will bear interest at the rate of six per cent per annum, payable semi-annually, on the first day of May and November in each year, and the principal will be redeemed November 1, 1874.

The proposals will state the amount of Bonds desired, and the price per one hundred dollars thereof, and the persons whose proposals are accepted will thereupon be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City (at the Broadway Bank) the sums awarded to them respectively.

On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the Chamberlain for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive Bonds for equal amounts of the par value thereof, bearing interest from the dates of payments.

Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Volunteer Soldiers' Family Aid Fund Bonds, No. 10," and inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids if the interests of the Corporation require it.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Aug. 10, 1864.

PROPOSALS FOR $200,000 "NEW-YORK COUNTY COURT-HOUSE STOCK."

Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's office until Tuesday, August 16, 1864, at two o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the sum of two hundred thousand dollars of "The New-York County Court-house Stock," authorized by Chapter 242 of the Laws of 1864, and by an Ordinance of the Board of Supervisors, approved by the Mayor May 3, 1864.

The said stock is to provide additional means for the construction and completion of the new County Court-house, on Chambers-street. It will bear interest at the rate of six per cent per annum, payable semi-annually, on the first day of May and November in each year, and the principal will be redeemed as follows, viz.:

One hundred thousand dollars on the first day of November, 1887; and

One hundred thousand dollars on the first day of November, 1888.

The proposals will state the amount of stock desired and the price per one hundred dollars thereof, and the persons whose proposals are accepted will thereupon be required to deposit with the County Treasurer the sums awarded to them respectively.

On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the County Treasurer for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the sums awarded to them bearing interest from the dates of payments.

Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for New-York County Court-house Stock," and inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids, if the interest of the County require it.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Aug. 6, 1864.

THE NEW PATRIOTIC LOAN.
FISK & HATCH, No. 38 Wall-st., will receive subscriptions to the new SEVEN-THIRTY LOAN.

The notes will be issued in denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000, with interest at the rate of 7 3-10 per cent., or one cent. per day on each $50, payable semi-annually. They will be dated Aug. 15, 1864, and will be payable at the end of three years in current funds, or convertible into five-twenty six per cent. bonds, payable, principal and interest, in gold.

On all payments made prior to Aug. 15, interest will be allowed, and after date interest will be charged.

☞ Liberal arrangements will be made with banks, bankers and dealers.

SUBSCRIPTIONS ALSO RECEIVED FOR THE TEN-FORTY LOAN.

All kinds of Government securities bought and sold at market rates.

☞ Special attention given to the conversion of the old 7-30 notes into the six per cent. bonds of 1881.

Holders of amounts less than $500 can now avail themselves of the privilege of conversion, as the bonds of 1881 will hereafter be issued in denominations of $50 and $100, as well as the larger denominations heretofore issued. In converting the notes due Aug. 19, interest will be adjusted to that date.

FISK & HATCH, No. 38 Wall-st.

U. S. 10-40 BONDS FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY,
BY H. J. MESSENGER, Banker, No. 139 BROADWAY, New-York.
¼ Commission allowed to Banks and Bankers.
U. S. 5-20 BONDS.
U. S. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES.
U. S. 6s of 1881, and all other U. S. SECURITIES bought and sold, and furnished to order.
STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD bought and sold on commission.
Accounts received from Banks, Bankers, and individuals.
Four per cent interest allowed on deposits subject to check at sight.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
Designated as a depository and financial agent of the United States,
Nos. 27 and 29 PINE-ST., two doors below the Sub-Treasury.
Have on hand and receive subscriptions for the 10-40 bonds, convert the 7.30s into 1881 bonds, and attend to all business connected with the Government Loans. Parties can avoid the inconvenience of addressing Government by applying to this Bank.
MORRIS KETCHUM, President.
D. W. VAUGHAN, Cashier.

CUMBERLAND COAL AND IRON COMPANY.
NOTICE TO SECOND MORTGAGE BONDHOLDERS.
The Trustees under the second mortgage of this Company will receive proposals for ten days from this date, for the sale and delivery to them on the 15th of August inst., of six or any less number of the second mortgage bonds, for the purposes of the Sinking Fund. Proposals specifying the number of bonds offered, and the price demanded, may be sent to the office of the Company, No. 80 Broadway, addressed to the subscribers.
JAMES C. BELL, FREDERICK A. COE, CHAS. A. RAPALLO, Trustees.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 3, 1864.

WALDEN, WILLARD & McILVAINE, BANKERS,
NO. 17 BROAD-ST., NEW-YORK.
Orders solicited for purchase and sale of U. S. Securities of all kinds, Quartermasters' Vouchers, Specie and Exchange.
All claims against Government purchased.
REFER TO
Bank of the Republic, Opdyke, Lossching & Co., John J. Crane, Esq., Chas. H. Marshall, Esq., Francis Skiddy, Esq., P. W. Engs, Esq.

RICHMOND COUNTY BOUNTY BONDS $250,000 COUPON BONDS.
Proposals will be received by the Treasurer of Richmond County until SATURDAY, Aug. 27, 1864, for $250,000 of Richmond County Bonds, issued by authority of law passed Feb. 9, 1864, and under resolution of Board of Supervisors, adopted July 28, 1864.
Communications addressed to PETER S. WANDEL, County Treasurer, Box No. 89, Stapleton, will receive immediate attention.
PETER S. WANDEL, County Treasurer.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY, PRESIDENT'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, JULY 1, 1864.
SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS $1,000,000, DUE AUG. 1, 1864.
Notice is hereby given that the Bonds of the above issue will be paid at their maturity, Aug. 1, 1864, at the Office of the Company, corner of 4th-av. and 26th-st., and that the interest on the same will cease from that date.
WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO., NO. 56 WALL-ST., ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

FOR SALE—FIRST MORTGAGE 7 PER CENT. Bonds of the Central Pacific Railroad of California, principal and interest payable in Gold, and convertible into the U. S. 30-year Government Bonds, issuable to the Union Pacific Railroad. Apply to GEO. T. M. DAVIS, No. 47 Exchange-place.

COMMISSIONER FOR NEW-JERSEY and other States—No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 8. [illegible]

FINANCIAL.

REDEMPTION OF $946,700 "SOLDIERS' SUBSTITUTE AND RELIEF FUND BONDS," OF THE COUNTY OF NEW-YORK, Payable Sept. 1, 1864.
Notice is hereby given that the "Soldiers' Substitute and Relief Fund Bonds," of the County of New-York, becoming due and payable Sept 1, 1864, with the interest thereon, will be paid on that day, on the presentation of said bonds at this office.

PROPOSALS FOR A LOAN OF $946,700 OF "SOLDIERS' SUBSTITUTE AND RELIEF REDEMPTION BONDS," OF THE COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office, until THURSDAY, Aug. 25, 1864, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the sum of nine hundred and forty-six thousand seven hundred dollars of "Soldiers' Substitute and Relief Redemption Bonds," of the County of New-York, authorized by Chapter 7 of the law of 1864, and by an ordinance of the Board of Supervisors, approved by the Mayor May 4, 1864.

The said bonds will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly, on the first day of May and November in each year, and the principal will be redeemed as follows:

Five hundred thousand dollars on the 1st day of November, 1880, and

Four hundred and forty-six thousand seven hundred dollars on the first day of November, 1881.

The proposals will state the amount of bonds desired, and the price per hundred dollars thereof, and the persons whose proposals are accepted will thereupon be required to deposit with the County Treasurer, at the Broadway Bank, on THURSDAY, the first day of September, 1864, the sums awarded to them respectively.

On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the County Treasurer for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive bonds for equal amounts of the par value of the sums awarded to them, bearing interest from Sept. 1, 1864.

Each proposal should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Soldiers' Substitute and Relief Redemption Bonds," and inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids, if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the County.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Aug. 6, 1864.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.
REGULAR SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS
ALBERT H. NICOLAY WILL SELL THIS DAY, THURSDAY, AUGUST 11, AT 12½ O'CLOCK, AT THE STOCK SALES ROOMS, NO. 52 WILLIAM-ST.,
For account of whom it may concern:

Shares.		Each.
100	Reading Railroad Co.	$50
80	Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad Co.	100
48	Grand-street and Forty-second-street Railroad	100
20	St. Nicholas Bank	100
60	Bank of Commerce	100
50	Metropolitan Gas Light Co.	100
40	Mechanics' and Traders' Fire Insurance Co.	25
20	Resolute Fire Insurance Co.	100
68	People's Fire Insurance Co.	50
88	Arctic Fire Insurance Co.	50
20	Atlantic Fire Insurance Co.	50
10	Excelsior Fire Insurance Co.	50
20	Etna Fire Insurance Co.	50
25	North American Fire Insurance Co.	50

$1,000 6 ℔ cent. U. S. 5-20 bonds.
$5,000 7 ℔ cent. Cincinnati and Chicago Air Line Railroad Bonds.
$2,000 Sandy River Coal and Oil Co. 6 ℔ cent Bonds.
$5,000 6 ℔ cent. New-York County Bounty Bonds, due 1888.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer and Stock-Broker.

WESTERN VERMONT MARBLE COMPANY.
QUARRIES AND MILLS, DANBY, VERMONT. CAPITAL STOCK, $500,000. Shares $25 each.
TRUSTEES.
John B. Page, President Bank of Rutland, Rutland, Vt.
Jno. R. Yelverton, Bank of North America, New-York.
John E. Williams, Metropolitan Bank, New-York.
George B. Satterlee, of Satterlee & Co., New-York.
Franklin Post, Wallingford, Vermont.
Frederick Chaffee, Rutland, Vermont.
O. W. Child, New-York.
President, JOHN P. PAGE. Secretary, HENRY K. GATES.
Office No 191 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.
The property of this company comprises some 135 acres of land, over 40 acres of white marble. Also three mills for sawing marble, now in operation. The quarries have been opened and worked for the past fifteen years, and the marble extensively shipped to New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and the South, where its reputation is fully established. The demand far exceeds the ability of the company to supply, and the present design is to add steam drills and other improved machinery to meet the increasing demand for marble. For this purpose the company now offer a limited number of its shares to increase its working capital.
Subscription books are now open at the banking house of Messrs. HOWES & MACEY, No. 30 Wall-st.
JOHN B. PAGE, President.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY BONDS. SEALED PROPOSALS.
WESTCHESTER COUNTY, COUNTY TREASURER'S OFFICE, Aug. 5, 1864.
The undersigned will receive, at his office in White Plains, on and before the 20th day of August instant, sealed proposals for the purchase of the whole or any part of the bonds authorized to be issued by the Board of Supervisors of the County of Westchester, under chapter 8 of the laws of 1864, the amount so authorized to be issued being $675,000, the undersigned reserving the right to sell such amount of said bonds as he may deem it to the interest of the said county to sell. The bonds will be for $1,000 each, and draw interest at 7 per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually. No proposal will be received for less than par. The bonds will be paid in classes of $100,000 each, commencing in 1876.
GILBERT S. LYON, County Treasurer.

EIGHTH NATIONAL BANK NO. 650 BROADWAY, Near Bleecker-st., UNITED STATES DEPOSITORY.
Subscriptions received for the new popular 7.3-10 LOAN,
And the entire commission of $2 50 on each $1,000 allowed. 10-40 Bonds on hand for immediate delivery.
CHAS. HUDSON, Cashier.

SIXTH NATIONAL BANK, Corner 35th-st., Broadway and 6th-av.,
Will receive subscriptions to the new 7-30 Treasury Notes at the Bank, and at the Bank of the Commonwealth. Ten-Forty Bonds on hand for immediate delivery.
C. DARLING, President.
J. W. B. DOBLER, Cashier.

DUBUQUE AND SIOUX CITY RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT BONDS.—We offer for sale $300,000 of the First Mortgage (Second Division) Bonds of this Company. The Bonds have 30 years to run, and bear 7 per cent. interest, payable semi-annually in New-York. They are part of an issue of $660,000, which are secured by a mortgage on 44 miles of road running from Cedar Falls to Iowa Falls, now under contract and to be completed this Fall.

The Dubuque and Sioux City Railroad has been completed and in successful operation from Dubuque to Cedar Falls, a distance of one hundred miles, for several years. The debt on this one hundred miles is represented by $300,000 First Mortgage Bonds, $2,000,000 of Preferred Stock, and about $1,000,000 of Common Stock. The Bonds now offered for sale are issued by and with the consent of three-fourths in interest of the Preferred Stockholders, as required by the articles of incorporation. The total annual interest on all the Bonds of the Company is therefore but $67,200, guaranteed by the earnings of one hundred and forty-four miles of road. The contract for building the extension of forty-four miles was made on most favorable terms, and the materials and equipment secured before the late great advance in prices.

The Company has a valuable land grant of 3,840 acres per mile.

$360,000 of the Bonds have been subscribed for by stockholders of the Company, and the balance are now offered to the public on favorable terms.

For further particulars, apply to SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD, No. 21 Nassau-st., or to M. K. JESUP & CO., No. 59 Exchange-place.

FOR SALE—STATE OF MASSACHUSETTS Five per cent. Coupon Bonds, due in 1894. Interest and principal payable in gold. Apply to BLAKE BROS. & CO., No. 17 Wall-st.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE SECURITY INSURANCE CO., No. 31 PINE-STREET, New-York, Aug. 8, 1864.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.
The Directors have this day (after making the reservations required by Section 12 of the General Insurance Law, as amended in May, 1864,) declared the following dividends out of the profits of the fiscal year ending July 31, 1864.
1. A cash dividend of Ten (10) Per Cent on the capital of $500,000, as standing to the credit of stockholders on the books of the company on the 25th July, 1864, payable to the said stockholders or their legal representatives on demand.
2. An interest dividend of Six (6) Per Cent. on the outstanding scrip of the company, payable in cash on or after November 1.
3. A scrip dividend of Fifty (50) Per Cent. on $140,000, earned participating premiums of the year ending July 31, for which scrip certificates will be issued on or after November 1.
ALL ABOVE DIVIDENDS FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX.
JOSEPH WALKER, President.
THOS. W. BIRDSALL, Vice-President.
R. L. HAYDOCK, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY, CHICAGO, July 27, 1864.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company have this day declared a Dividend of 3½ per Cent., free from Government tax, on the Preferred and Common Stock of the Company; also, a Dividend of 2½ per Cent., free from Government tax, on the Common Stock of the Company, being in lieu of a dividend, the payment of which was deferred in January last, by reason of extraordinary expenditures of rolling stock and other purposes, all payable at the office of M. K. JESUP & CO., No. 59 Exchange-place, New-York, on and after the 20th of August, 1864.
The Transfer Books of the Company will close on the 10th, and open on the 20th of August.
T. B. BLACKSTONE, President.

UNITED STATES PETROLEUM COMPANY, No. 47 EXCHANGE-PLACE, ROOM NO. 22, NEW-YORK, Aug. 3, 1864.
THE TRUSTEES OF THE U. S. PETROLEUM COMPANY have this day declared a quarterly dividend of three per cent. free of Government tax, payable on and after the 15th inst.
J. NELSON TAPPAN, Treasurer.

DIVIDENDS.

EXTRA DIVIDEND.
OFFICE CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD COMPANY, CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 28, 1864.
At a meeting of the Directors, this day, an extra dividend of Ten per cent., free of Government Tax, was declared as of Aug. 1, 1864, on the capital stock of this Company, to be paid to the stockholders on the 20th day of August next, at the Continental Bank, New-York, until the 20th day of September, and after that date at the Company's office in Cleveland.
The transfer books of the Company will close on SATURDAY, July 30, at 3 o'clock P. M., and remain closed until the 22d day of August, at 10 o'clock A. M.
By order of the Board. H. C. LUCE, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.
OFFICE OF EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 130 Broadway, NEW-YORK, July 13, 1864.
The Board of Directors have THIS DAY declared a Dividend of Five per Cent, free of Government tax, payable on demand.
SAMUEL M. CRAFT, Secretary.

OFFICE MARIETTA AND CINCINNATI R. R. CO., R. O. CHILLICOTHE, O., 13th July, 1864.
DIVIDENDS.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have declared the following dividends payable the 10th of August, for the half year ending the 30th of June, which will be paid to parties appearing as Stockholders on the Stock books on the 1st of July, viz:
A cash dividend of 3 per cent. on the first preference shares.
A stock dividend of 3 per cent on the second preference shares, in shares of the same class.
Stockholders registered at the agency in New-York will receive their dividends at "The Farmers Loan and Trust Company" in New-York, and those registered at the office in Chillicothe, Ohio, will be paid at this office.
WM. E. WATSON, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—THE OSWEGO AND SYRACUSE Railroad Company will pay its twenty-second semi-annual Dividend of Four Per Cent., free from Government tax, on and after Aug. 20, 1864. New-York stockholders will be paid by Henry A. Oakley, Esq., Transfer Agent, at the office of the Howard Insurance Company, New-York City; Albany and Troy stockholders at the New-York State Bank, Albany; Utica stockholders at the Oneida Bank, Utica; Syracuse stockholders at the Bank of Syracuse; all others at the Lake Ontario Bank, Oswego. All dividends not called for within thirty days will be paid at the Treasurer's Office, Oswego, only.
LUTHER WRIGHT, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO., NEW-YORK, July 12, 1864.
THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS Company have declared a Dividend of Ten per Cent., free of Government Tax, payable on and after MONDAY, August 1, at the office of the Company, No. 29 William-st., corner of Exchange-place.
The Transfer Books will be closed from the morning of the 13th inst. until the morning of Friday, the 29th inst.
By order of the Board.
ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, NEW-YORK, 9th August, 1864.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Five (5) per Cent. out of the net earnings of the last three months, payable at the office of the company on WEDNESDAY, the 17th inst. The transfer books will close on the 11th inst., and reopen on the 20th inst. By order of the Board of Directors.
F. W. G. BELLOWS, Secretary pro tem.

NAUGATUCK RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, BRIDGEPORT, Ct., Aug. 6, 1864.
DIVIDEND No. 17.—THE DIRECTORS OF this company have declared a half-yearly dividend of Five Per Cent., free from Government tax, payable 15th inst.
The Transfer-Book will be closed from the 8th to the 15th inst., both days inclusive.
H. NICHOLS, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY, CORNER 4TH-AV. AND 27TH-ST., TREASURER'S OFFICE, July 20, 1864.
A DIVIDEND OF THREE DOLLARS PER share (free from Government tax) has this day been declared on the capital stock of the company, payable at this office, on and after MONDAY, the 15th day of August next. The transfer books will close the 5th of August, and reopen the 15th of same month.
W. BEMENT, Treasurer.

OFFICE LENOX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 16 WALL-ST.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS COMPLYING with the new law, have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on demand, free of Government tax.
WALTER M. FRANKLIN, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, July 12, 1864.

HAMPSHIRE AND BALTIMORE COAL CO., NEW-YORK OFFICE, No. 59 Trinity Building, August 1, 1864.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent. on the capital stock thereof, payable at the office of the Company, on and after the 15th inst. The transfer books will be closed on WEDNESDAY, the 10th inst., and will be re-opened on TUESDAY, the 16th inst.
JOHN G. GREENLEES, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE INDEMNITY FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 207 BROADWAY, CORNER FULTON-ST., NEW-YORK, August 10, 1864.
FOURTEENTH DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand.
W. R. SHELDON, Secretary.

OCEAN BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1864.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Bank have declared a dividend of four per cent., free of Government tax, for the past six months, payable on and after the tenth instant. The transfer books will be closed from the 4th to 10th inst., inclusive.
CHARLES PALMER, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 72 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 3, 1864.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Six per Cent., (free of Government tax,) payable on demand.
E. COOPER DEDEDER, Secretary.

UNITED STATES TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, No. 48 Wall, cor. William-st., August 5, 1864.
THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES HAVE THIS day declared a semi-annual dividend on the capital stock of (5) five per cent., free from Government tax, payable on the 10th inst., till which date the transfer book will be closed.
JOHN A. STEWART, Secretary.

THE GOULD AND CURRY SILVER MINING COMPANY has declared a dividend for July of fifty dollars per foot, in gold, payable through the Bank of California, on stock registered for dividends in New-York, on and after 5th inst., less exchange, at the offices of LEES & WALLER, No. 33 Pine-st.

INSURANCE.

NATIONAL UNION LIFE AND LIMB INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK. ORGANIZED AND WORKING UNDER A SPECIAL CHARTER,
With a capital of $500,000, $100,000 of which has been deposited with the Commissioner of Insurance at Albany for the perfect safety of the insured, is now insuring the limbs of officers, soldiers and sailors in the United States service. This company also insures against the loss of life either in the army, navy or at home, on as reasonable terms as any other company in the United States.
For further information call at the office, No. 243 Broadway. ORISON BLUNT, President.
JOHN L. CILLEY, Secretary.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

UNITED STATES HORSE AND CARRIAGE AUCTION MART,
FIFTH-AV., CORNER OF 44TH-ST., NEW-YORK.
The proprietors would beg leave to inform the public that their sale stables are now fully completed for the reception of horses, carriages, harness, &c., intended for public sale by auction, and they assure their patrons that their interests will be faithfully protected and returns made promptly.
They purpose holding sales by public auction on each WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY throughout the year, and no jobbing or dealing upon the part of any one connected with the establishment will, under any circumstances, be allowed.
They hope to receive the patronage of the business and sporting community, and will always endeavor to merit their continued confidence and commands. Their facilities for the exhibition of Horses, Carriages, Buggies, Harness, &c., cannot be excelled in this country. They have accommodation for 75 horses, with hostlers fully acquainted with their duties, together with carriage show-rooms capable of exhibiting over 100 vehicles.
Horses, carriages, or harness intended for Wednesday's sales, should be sent in on the Saturday preceding, but will be received until 6 P. M. on Monday. Those intended for Saturday's sales should be sent in on the Wednesday preceding said sale days, but will be received until 6 P. M. on Thursday.
N. B.—Grooms will be in attendance at any railway depot or steamboat landing in New-York, on receiving instructions by post or telegraph that horses or carriages will arrive by either conveyance.
The public are respectfully invited to inspect the arrangements. H. J. JORDON & CO., Proprietors. 5th-av. and 44th-st.

CAVALRY HORSES WANTED.
CAVALRY BUREAU, OFFICE OF ASST. QUARTERMASTER, No. 18 State-st., NEW-YORK, July 27, 1864.
I will purchase in OPEN MARKET all the cavalry horses that may be presented and pass inspection at the Government stables, corner of 10th-av. and 35th-st., in this City, until further notice.
Payment will be made in checks, payable in certificates of indebtedness, when seven (7) or more horses are received. Price, one hundred and sixty-five ($165) each.
GEO. T. BROWNING, Capt. and Asst. Quartermaster.

CARRIAGES. CARRIAGES. CARRIAGES.
Phætons, tumble-seat Rockaways, depot wagons, with and without tops, new and second-hand shifting-top buggies, light road wagons, harness, &c.,
By HARRY C. COOKE, No. 16 Dey-st.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, New-York, April 16, 1864.
ARTILLERY HORSES WANTED.—1,000 artillery horses wanted, for which one hundred and eighty dollars will be paid for all that pass inspection. These horses must be sound in every particular, broken to harness, not less than 15½ hands high, and will be presented for inspection at the Government stables, 35th-st., between 10th and 11th-avs.
STEWART VAN VLIET, Quartermaster.

FOR SALE—AN EXCELLENT PAIR OF BAY carriage horses, young, sound and kind in all harness; also, a coach, rockaway, wagon, harnesses, blankets, &c. Can be seen at the residence of the late Mrs. ISABELLA WEYMAN, Bloomingdale Road and 92d-st.

FURNITURE.

BEDROOM ENAMELED FURNITURE OF warranted manufacture. Also, solid chestnut and walnut chamber suites, plain and ornamental, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1848.

INSTRUCTION.

MRS. AND MISS STEERS' FRENCH AND English boarding and day school, No. 56 West 11th-st., will reopen Sept. 22.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL—WHITE PLAINS, N. Y. O. R. WILLIS, A. M., Principal.

BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES. GOSHEN, ORANGE COUNTY, N. Y. Mrs. M. L. READ, Miss M. E. BROWN, Miss M. L. McCLUER.
The School year will begin on MONDAY, Aug. 29. The location is unsurpassed for healthfulness and beauty. REFERENCES—Right Rev. Horatio Potter, D. D., Rev. Robert S. Howland, D. D., Hon. Chas. P. Daly, Duncan McDougall, Esq., New-York, Capt. J. J. Comstock, Jersey City; Ashbel Welsh, Esq., Lambertville, N. J.; Dr. H. B. Tebbetts, Lake Providence, La.

MRS. LEVERETT'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, No. 32 West 18th-st., Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 20. Applications may be made to Mrs. L., personally or by letter, at the above address.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE. Unsurpassed facilities in French, piano, music, and higher English; fifteen superior instructors who make teaching a profession. Young ladies are exercised daily in Lewis' gymnastics in the new gymnasium. Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Claverack, New-York.

MRS. MACAULAY'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY-SCHOOL, No. 253 Madison-av., Will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21. Mrs. M. will be in town from Sept. 1. Until then letters addressed as above will receive immediate attention.

MISS HAINES AND MADEMOISELLE de JANON Respectfully inform their friends and the public that their English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 10 GRAMERCY PARK, will reopen TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 20.

PRIVATE CLASSES IN STUDIES PREPARATORY TO COLLEGE, AT NORTHAMPTON, MASS., Year commences Sept. 15. For particulars, see circulars. JOSIAH CLARK, Late Principal of Williston Seminary.

ENGLISH, FRENCH AND SPANISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL. Mme. C. MEARS, No. 224 Madison-av., second door from 38th-st., will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 20. Mme. M. will be at home after Sept. 6. All letters addressed to her prior to that date will be promptly answered.

MISS HAVENS Will resume her French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, at No. 250 Madison-av., on THURSDAY, Sept. 15. Further information and circulars may be had on application at her residence.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE. For circulars apply to W. H. ARTHUR & CO., No. 39 Nassau-st., or to BENJAMIN MASON, Principal, Yonkers, N. Y.

THE MISSES HOWLAND Will reopen their Boarding and Day School, No. 22 East 35th-st., on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21 For information or circulars apply at the school.

RIPLEY FEMALE COLLEGE. Fall session opens WEDNESDAY, Aug. 24. J. NEWMAN, D. D., Poultney, Vt.

MR. CHARLES D. MORRIS, M. A., FORmerly Fellow of Oriel College, Oxford, and late Rector of Trinity School, New-York, intends to reopen his school for boys, at No. 53½ West 32d-st., northeast corner of Broadway, on MONDAY, Sept. 19. He will then be joined by his brother, Rev. A. P. Morris, M. A., of Worcester College, Oxford, and late Rector of St. Michael's Church, Brattleboro', Vt. They will give their unremitting personal attention to the instruction and training of their pupils. They refer to Right Rev. H. Potter, Rev. Drs. Dix, Haight, Tuttle, Eigenbrodt, Mahan, S. R. Johnson, Howard Crosby; Prof. H. Drisler, Messrs. R. B. Minturn, J. H. Swift, W. Alex. Smith, G. M. Ogden, Alf. Ogden, W. M. Evarts, Geo. Folsom, Alf. Schermerhorn, Howard Potter, L. M. Rutherfurd, and many others. Circulars may be obtained at the school, as above, or by addressing Mr. C. D. MORRIS, at Sing Sing, N. Y.

FEMALE COLLEGE, BORDENTOWN, N. J.—This institution is pleasantly located on the Delaware River, about sixty miles by railroad from New-York, and thirty from Philadelphia. Thorough instruction is given in common and higher branches of English, and superior advantages are furnished in the ancient and modern languages, drawing, painting in all its branches, vocal and instrumental music. For catalogues, address Rev. JOHN H. BRAKELEY, A. M., President.

FORT PLAIN SEMINARY AND FEMALE COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.—The Fall term of thirteen weeks opens Aug. 22. $45 pays for board, washing, furnished room, fuel and lodging. Students furnish their own sheets and pillow-cases. Good rooms for self-boarding in the institution, at 25 and 50 cents a week per scholar. Tuition from $6 to $10. For a full commercial course, $25. Rev. B. J. DIEFENDORF, A. M., Principal.

RENSSELAER POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE, TROY, N. Y.—The forty-first annual session of this well-known School of Engineering and Natural Science will commence Sept. 14, 1864. The principal building is completed, and ready for occupation. The new Annual Register, giving full information, may be obtained at Appleton's bookstore, New-York, or from Prof. CHARLES DROWNE, Director, Troy, N. Y.

GOLDSMITH'S PENMANSHIP, BOOK-KEEPING, &c., No. 756 Broadway.—Notice—The regular charges of the Institute will be resumed Sept. 1. All who enter their names before that time will be received at one-half the usual prices, and will have until the 1st of January to complete their lessons. OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH, Principal.

A BUSINESS COURSE—BOOK-KEEPING, writing, arithmetic, spelling, $10 per quarter. Algebra, geometry, Greek, Latin, &c., at No. 283 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. New-York College, No. 62 Bowery. From Gov. S. King—"Col. PAINE'S plan of instruction is systematic and expeditious."

$45 A TERM OF 13 WEEKS, WHICH opens Aug. 18—pays for board, washing, fuel and room furnished, except sheets and pillow-cases, in Falley Seminary, Fulton, N. Y. Tuition in common English, $8. For catalogues or circulars, address J. P. GRIFFIN, Principal.

MRS. J. W. BLIGH'S ENGLISH AND French School for 30 young ladies, No. 48 West 17th-st., will reopen September 26; Mrs. Bligh will be in New-York on the 15th of September, until which date letters addressed as above, or to Box No. 695, Newport, R. I., will have prompt attention.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S FRENCH and English Boarding and Day School, No. 17 West 38th-st., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21. Mrs. H. will be at home after Sept. 8. Before that date, letters on business addressed as above will be promptly answered.

MILITARY COLLEGE OF PENNSYLVANIA, chartered by the State, and opened in May last, with over one hundred pupils, commences its session Sept. 6. For circulars, address M. L. HOFFORD, A. M., President, Allentown, Penn.

DEER PARK FEMALE INSTITUTE, Port Jervis, Orange County, New-York, reopens Sept. 13; superior advantages in all departments of female education, mountain scenery, best of home comforts. Address Rev. I. H. NORTHRUP, Principal.

MOUNTAIN INSTITUTE, HAVERSTRAW, N.Y.—A family boarding school for twelve boys. Reopens Sept. 5. Location beautiful; terms moderate. LAVALETTE WILSON, A. M., Principal.

MR. VAN NORMAN'S ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School for young Ladies, No. 5 West 38th-st., will reopen on Sept. 22. The Principal will be at home during the Summer.

MISS A. VAN WAGENEN'S BOARDING and Day School, No. 8 East 37th-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 15. Applications for pupils may be made at any time.

COOPERSTOWN SEMINARY, COOPERSTOWN, N. Y.—Term opens Aug. 26. $56 pays board and common English 14 weeks. (Both sexes.) Address R. C FLACK, A. M.

GROVE HILL SEMINARY—GREAT BARrington, Berkshire County, Mass. The school year will commence on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 14. For circulars apply to Mrs. M. W. ALLEN, Principal.

MRS. WILLIAMES' ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School, No. 26 West 39th-st., will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21. Letters addressed as above will meet with prompt attention.

FLUSHING INSTITUTE—FLUSHING, L. I.—Boarding School for boys. E. A. FAIRCHILD.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARD WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN IN A strictly private family; location between 3d and 6th avs. and 14th and 25th sts.; family must be of the first respectability. Address J. D. F., Box 173 *Times* Office.

BOARD WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN DESIRES board in a private family, located near Union-square. Address FRANK, No. 823 Broadway.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—WITH partial board. Apply at No. 176 East 14th-st. Location good. References exchanged.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD AT WATERLOO.—This pleasant Summer location is situated on the South Shrewsbury River, in full view of the Atlantic Ocean and Long Branch. Good ocean or river bathing. Steamboats *Meta* and *Helen* leave pier foot of Murray-st. every day at hours to suit the tide. Address S. S. WYCKOFF, Port Washington, Monmouth, N. J.

TO LET AT SUMMIT, N. J.—TWO DESIRable rooms on the parlor floor of a private boarding-house, within three minutes' walk of the depot; one hour from New-York by the Morris and Essex Railroad. Address R. B. H., Box No. 2,447 New-York Post-office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A VERY FASHIONABLE HAT AND bonnet trimmer, to take charge of the trimming department. None except well qualified in every way need apply, at No. 331 6th-av.

WANTED—A SMART, TIDY OFFICE BOY, about 14 years old, to run errands, sweep office, light fires and make himself generally useful. Apply at No. 813 Broadway, second floor.

WANTED—A BOY IN A STATIONERY STORE—one who resides with his parents, and wishes to learn the business. Address T. Y. R., Box No. 181 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, Aug. 6, 1864.
SALE OF QUARANTINE LANDS.—IN PURsuance of a resolution adopted by the Commissioners of the Land Office, notice is hereby given that sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned, at his office in the City of Albany, until the tenth day of September next, for the purchase of the Quarantine lands on the eastern shore of Staten Island, formerly known as the Marine Hospital grounds, excepting the portion thereof reserved and inclosed for a landing and boarding station. The minimum price of said lands will be $600,000. One-half the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage if desired. The Commissioners of the Land Office reserve the right to reject any bid not deemed for the interest of the State. LUCIUS ROBINSON, Comptroller.

FOR SALE—IN PORT RICHMOND, S. I., TWO two-story houses and lots; size of lots, 37½ by 106 feet each; five minutes' walk from the landing; the corner house well adapted for a grocery, if desired; good wells of water, and plenty of trees and shrubbery; terms easy. Apply to JOHN M. ENYARD, Bergen Point, N. J., or to Messrs. HOUGHWOUT & VAN NAME, Port Richmond, S. I.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL FARM, SITUATED on the New-Haven Railroad, 20 miles from New-York, containing 20 acres of land, house and out-buildings complete, fruit of all kinds, and extensive graperies, containing fine varieties of fruit, on terms to suit. Address, for particulars, L. IHLSENG, piano manufacturer, Nos. 156 and 158 East 21st-st., New-York.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY—A first-class Hudson River place, with furniture, if desired. For photographic view and particulars, apply to SOUTHWICK & WOOD, 18 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—AT ORANGE, N. J.,—A NEAT place, containing 2¼ acres of land; house contains 10 rooms, built in the best manner; good barn and other outbuildings. The garden is in good order; fruit trees, &c. Address Box No. 5448, N. Y. Post-office.

FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN—THE THREE-story brick house No. 166 Washington-st.; situated on high ground, convenient to the ferries, containing bath, stationary tubs, range, water-closets, &c., all in perfect order. For terms, &c., apply on the premises.

FOR SALE—A HANDSOME COUNTRY SEAT at Irvington, splendidly located, and altogether a gentleman's residence. Price $25,000. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN, HOUSE AND lot No. 153 East 36th-st. House contains all the modern improvements. Apply to or address SAMUEL LEGGETT, No. 211 East 22d-st., coal office.

BUILDINGS AND LOTS TO RENT—SUITable for manufacturing purposes, convenient to Hamilton-av. Ferry, Brooklyn. Inquire of C. KELSEY, office on Sedgwick-st., or at his residence, 19 Strong-place.

COUNTRY SEAT—FOR SALE, AT HYDE Park, Dutchess County, New-York, near the river, a mile and a half from depot. For price and full particulars inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO CAPITALISTS.—VALUABLE COAL, TIMber, oil and farm lands in Pennsylvania for sale low. Call on or address WM. M. McKNIGHT, French's Hotel.

CORNWALL.—FOR SALE, SEVERAL BEAUtiful places with from one to thirty acres. Inquire of JAMES G. ROE, Cornwall, N. Y.

TO LET.

TO LET—AT PORT RICHMOND, S. I., UNTIL the 1st of May next, a three-story and basement brick house, furnished, and in complete order; possession given immediately. Inquire of J. C. JOHNSON, No. 7 Mercer-st., N. Y., or J. GROSHON, Esq., Port Richmond.

TO LEASE—The residence of the undersigned, corner 76th-st. and 11th-av. The house is large, in good order, pleasantly located, overlooking the Hudson. Inquire on the premises. MAJOR THOMPSON.

OFFICE TO LET—ON WALL-ST., BETWEEN Broadway and Nassau, suitable for a banker or broker. Address Post-office, Box No. 508.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN WHOSE FAMily consists of wife and two children, aged respectively 12 and 14 years, and servant, five rooms in the upper part of a house, suitable for housekeeping, with gas, water, and privilege in the bath-room; not to be below Bleecker, nor above 35th-st.; west side desired; rent must be moderate. Address T. H., No. 576 Hudson-st., corner of Hammond.

ROOMS WANTED.—A SMALL, GENTEEL family would like to obtain a handsome suite of rooms, in a good neighborhood, in the upper part of the City—with a private family preferred. Address A. B., Box No. 2,987, New-York City Post-office.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE (AMERICAN) would like an unfurnished second floor in a modern house. Parties having the same would hear of a desirable tenant, by addressing W. M., Box No. 148 *Times* Office.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A CHEAP CORner property in New-York City, not less than 50x100, within two miles of the Metropolitan Hotel. Address Box No. 2,200 Post-office.

MEDICAL.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by DR. WARD & CO., No. 59 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD, No. 61 Franklin-st. Call, send, or write.

$1,000 FORFEITED AND NO CHARGE UNLESS CURED.—Dr. Hunter's Red Drop cures venereal diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury; but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless this remedy is used. This is what he claims for it; and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known that scientific men, in every department of medical knowledge, begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians in regard to some pitiful patient who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, since 1834. Eight separate rooms and a private entrance. A ten cent bill will secure the Monitor of Health by return mail.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate case is one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Young man, are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease, secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by WALTER POWERS, M. D., No. 61 Franklin-st., between Broadway and Elm-st., New-York.

AFFLICTED RESTORED—IGNORANCE EXPOSED—FALLACIES UNMASKED.—Highly important to both sexes, married or single, in health or disease. Dr. LARMONT'S Paris London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide, (80th edition, 400 pages, nearly 100 anatomical illustrations,) upon Debility, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Sexual Diseases, European hospital practice, the Author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c. All should purchase this original work of the publisher, E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st., for $1, or consult the Doctor, 173 Broadway, up stairs, New York, from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages, and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage-stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, whose valuable book entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family, with full instructions for restoring the monthly sickness. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by E. WARNER, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) No. 18 Ann-st. and No. 13 Court-st., Boston.

ADVICE TO MARRIED OR SINGLE LADIES, who require a safe and certain remedy for removing obstructions, from whatever cause. Can rely upon the celebrated INFALLIBLE FRENCH FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS. No. 1, price $1 a box, to restore the monthly sickness in forty-eight hours, if of short standing; but obstinate cases, of long standing, may require No. 2, which are four degrees stronger than No. 1, and can never fail, are safe and healthy, price $5 a box. Sold at No. 127½ Liberty-st., or sent by mail, with full instructions, by addressing Box No. 2,359 N. Y. Post-office.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS are designed for both married and single ladies, and are the very best thing known for the purpose, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in case of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. Expressly for obstinate cases. Warranted as represented in every respect, or the price will be refunded. ☞ Beware of imitations! Purchase directly of Dr. POWERS, 61 Franklin-st., N. Y.

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., EDITOR OF the SCALPEL, attends exclusively to operative surgery and the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera, stricture, hernia, hemorrhoids, varicocele and fistula. No. 42 5th-av., between 10th and 11th sts. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS HOUSEKEEPER or to take charge of the linen, &c., of a hotel, by an English woman, who has had very large experience in such positions in England, India and this country, and who can bring unexceptionable recommendations. Address EXPERIENCE, Box No. 170 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A FIRST-CLASS cook; one who understands all kinds of family cooking, also soups, fish, meats and game; also, pastry, creams and desserts of all kinds; is a professed baker; no objection to go a short distance in the country; best of City reference. Apply, for two days, at 6 East 16th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A WELL RECOMmended, willing and obliging woman, who is a good cook and baker; excellent laundress; no objection to do general housework; willing to go to the country. Call at No. 378 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT girl as cook, and to assist with the washing and ironing, or to do housework in a small private family in the country. Call at No. 110 28th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion as good plain cook; is a good washer and ironer; has the best of City reference; can be seen at her last employer's, No. 241 West 23d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble Protestant German woman as lady's maid; understands hair-dressing, &c., thoroughly; has the best City references. Apply at BEDEL'S, No. 311 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A TIDY GIRL, WHO IS NOT afraid of work, a situation in the City or country as general servant; washes and irons well; milks and churns. Call at No. 197 East 21st-st.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED GIRL, WITH excellent City reference, a situation as cook and laundress; is an excellent baker; makes pastry; does up linens in style; wages $9. Call at 192 East 21st-st.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCH GIRL, A SITUATION as chambermaid and waitress; can give City reference, if required. Inquire at No. 119 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT DRESSMAKER and seamstress to engage by the day or week; country preferred. Call at No. 261 7th-av., near 26th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WIDOW LADY, A housekeeper's situation in a respectable family; good reference given. Call at No. 29 Monroe-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WET NURSE, BY a respectable married woman. Can be seen for two days at No. 293 East 18th-st.

ALL PRIVATE INDIVIDUALS, EITHER male or female, desirous of obtaining substitutes either for the army or navy, may have a chance of obtaining them, through the medium of Mr. ALFRED WHITFIELD'S Office, No. 397 4th-av., between 28th and 29th sts.

MALES.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT DRUGGIST OF over 18 years' experience in the business, a permanent situation in an established retail drug-store; will make himself useful for the interest of his employer; is strictly temperate; undoubted references given. Address a note to DRUGGIST, immediately, No. 135 West 10th-st., up stairs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER AND farmer, by a married man, with a small family; understands the care of stock and horses; has lived nearly nine years in his last place; can give the best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at Mr. Bridgeman's seed-store, No. 876 Broadway. Apply for J. S., or address J. S., Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, AND to be generally useful, by a very respectable middle-aged man, who is fully experienced in the care of horses, driving, &c.; can do plain gardening, and will be found a careful and valuable man; excellent references. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION ON A FARM BY A married man; would take charge if required, or would go anywhere out of New-York City with a responsible party where the service of a good laborer is required; good reference. Call at No. 185 Laurens-st., in the rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND gardener, by a steady, sober man; is a Protestant; has had many years' experience in all its branches and can produce the best of references. Address W. P., Box No. 204 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a competent man of long experience; has five years' first-class City reference; will be found capable of taking charge of any gentleman's establishment. Address M. P., Box No. 213 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A MARRIED MAN, A SITUAtion as coachman; understands his business thoroughly; good City references. Can be seen for two days at Mr. Campbell's saddlery-store, No. 50 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY A young man who has had three years experience, and can furnish the best of references. Address J. C., Box No. 202 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom, in a private family; good City reference. Address P. P., Box No. 203 *Times* Office.

TRAVELING SALESMAN.—PARTIES WISHing to make arrangements with a young man of energy and ability, to act as traveling salesman from Sept. 1, and can give first-class situation, may address immediately C. J. M., Box No. 123 *Times* Office.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.
Notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims or demands against the estate of WM. J. TEMPLE, of Albany, (late Captain of the Seventeenth United States Infantry,) deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers in support thereof, to the subscriber, the Executor of the last will and testament of said deceased, at his office, No. 113 State-st., Albany, N. Y., on or before the 15th day of November next.—Dated this 2d day of May, A. D. 1864.
my5-law3mTh JAMES DEXTER, Executor.

THE COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL AFFAIRS OF THE COMMON COUNCIL will meet every day, during the present week, in the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of making arrangements to receive the regiments returning on furlough, for the purpose of recruiting. Also, to make suitable arrangements to give those already arrived, and about to depart from the seat of war, an entertainment. Commandants of regiments now home on furlough, whose term is about to expire, are requested to communicate with the committee, by letter addressed to the Chairman or Secretary of the committee, No. 1 City Hall. JOHN HARDY, Chairman.
E. W. TAYLOR, Secretary.

THE COMMITTEE ON MARKETS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet on TUESDAY, the 17th instant, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 8, City Hall, for the purpose of considering the communication from His Honor, the Mayor, relative to the disposition of stands and stalls in the various markets under the control of the Common Council and belonging to the City. All persons interested are respectfully invited to be present, without further notice.
CHARLES J. CHIPP, JOHN D. OTTIWELL, JOHN FOX, Committee on Markets.
E. W. TAYLOR, Clerk.

THE COMMITTEE ON CLEANING STREETS of the Board of Councilmen will meet on MONDAYS, at 1 o'clock P.M., in Room No. 5 City Hall. All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.
Councilman HAGERTY, Councilman KOSTER, Councilman HAVILAND, Committee on Cleaning Streets.

THE COMMITTEE ON STREETS OF THE Board of Councilmen will meet on WEDNESDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall. All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.
PATRICK H. KEENAN, PATRICK RUSSELL, MICHAEL BROPHY, Committee on Streets.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Councilmen will meet every MONDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M. All parties having business with the committee are invited to attend.
GEORGE McGRATH, JEREMIAH HEFFERNAN, CHARLES RILEY, Committee on Fire Department.

THE COMMITTEE ON DONATIONS AND Charities of the Board of Councilmen, will meet every SATURDAY, at 12 o'clock, M., in Room No. 5 City Hall. All parties having business before the Committee, are requested to attend.
SAMUEL T. WEBSTER, WM. S. OPDYKE, JOHN BRICE, Committee on Donations and Charities.

THE COMMITTEE ON CROTON AQUEDUCT of the Board of Councilmen will meet on SATURDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall. All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.
Councilman HEALY, Councilman HEFFERNAN, Councilman FITZGERALD, Committee on Croton Aqueduct Department.

THE COMMITTEE ON MARKETS OF the Board of Councilmen will meet every MONDAY at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall. All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.
Councilman HAGERTY, Councilman SCHAEFER, Councilman COOK, Committee on Markets.

THE COMMITTEE ON ROADS OF THE Board of Councilmen will hold a meeting in Room No. 5 City Hall on every WEDNESDAY, at 1 o'clock P. M. Parties having business with the Committee are invited to attend.
PATRICK RUSSELL, MICHAEL BROPHY, WM. JOYCE. Committee on Roads.

THE COMMITTEE ON SALARIES AND Offices of the Board of Councilmen, will meet every MONDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M. All parties having business before the Committee are requested to attend.
CHARLES RILEY, MICHAEL C. GROSS, JOHN BRICE. Committee on Salaries and Offices.

MATRIMONIAL.

A LADY, WHO IS TIRED OF HEARING her friends ask, "Why don't you marry?" takes this means of announcing that she would marry at any time, if the right one would present himself. But there is no hurry; and if said right one is in the service of his country, or otherwise lawfully engaged, she will still wait, believing that he is worth waiting for. However, to show she is in earnest, she invites him to write and address M. A. G., Box No. 130 *Times* Office.

PROPOSALS

PROPOSALS FOR MATERIALS FOR THE NAVY.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF EQUIPMENT AND RECRUITING, July 18, 1864.

Sealed proposals to furnish materials for the Navy, for the year ending June 30, 1865, will be received at the Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting until the 13th day of August next, at 10 o'clock A. M., when the bids will be opened, without regard to any accidental detention of mails or other causes.

The materials and articles embraced in the classes named are particularly described in the printed schedules, any of which will be furnished to such as desire to offer, on application to the Commandants of the respective yards, or to the navy agent nearest thereto, and those of all the yards upon application to the Bureau. This division into classes being for the convenience of dealers in each, such portions only will be furnished as are actually required for bids. The commandant and navy agent of each station will, in addition to the schedule of classes at their own yards, have a copy of the schedules of the other yards for examination only, from which it may be judged whether it will be desirable to make application for any of the classes of these yards.

Offers must be made for the whole of the class at any yard upon one of the printed schedules, or in strict conformity therewith, or they will not be considered. In computing the classes, the price stated in the column of prices will be the standard, and the aggregate of the class will be carried out according to the prices stated.

It is requested of bidders to avoid erasures and substitution of figures, and to see that the amounts are correctly carried out.

The contracts will be awarded to the lowest *bona fide* bidder who gives proper security for its fulfillment. The Bureau reserves the right to reject all the bids for any class, if deemed exorbitant.

All articles must be of the very best quality, to be delivered in the navy-yards in good order, and in suitable vessels and packages, properly marked with the name of the contractor, as the case may be, at the expense and risk of the contractor, and in all respects subject to the inspection, measurement, count, weight, &c., of the yard where received, and to the entire satisfaction of the commandant thereof.

Bidders are referred to the commandant of the respective yards for samples, instructions, or particular description of the articles; and all other things being equal, preference will be given to articles of American manufacture.

Every offer, as required by law of 10th August, 1846, must be accompanied by a written guarantee, the form of which is hereinafter given, and also by a certificate signed by the collector of internal revenue for the district in which he resides, that he has a license to deal in the articles which he proposes to furnish; or by an affidavit signed by himself and sworn to before some magistrate authorized to administer such oath, that he is a manufacturer of, or regular dealer in, the articles he offers to supply, and has a license as such manufacturer or dealer.

Those only whose offers may be accepted will be notified, and the contract will be forwarded as soon thereafter as practicable, which they will be required to execute within ten days after its receipt at the post-office or navy agency named by them.

The contracts will bear date the day the notification is given, and deliveries can be demanded.

Sureties in the full amount will be required to sign the contract, and their responsibility certified to by a United States District Judge, United States District Attorney, Collector, or Navy Agent. As additional security, twenty per centum will be withheld from the amount of the bills until the contract shall have been completed; and eighty per centum of each bill, approved in triplicate by the commandants of the respective yards, will be paid by the Navy Agent at the points of delivery—unless requested by the contractor to be paid at another navy agency—within ten days after warrants shall have been passed by the Secretary of the Treasury.

It is stipulated in the contract that if default be made by the parties of the first part in delivering all or any of the articles mentioned in any class bid for in the contract, or the quality, at such time and places above provided, then and in that case the contractor and his sureties will forfeit and pay to the United States a sum of money not exceeding twice the amount of such class, which may be recovered from time to time, according to the act of Congress in that case provided, approved March 3, 1846.

No bids for more than one yard must be inclosed in one envelope, and the same must be distinctly indorsed on the outside. "Proposals for materials for the navy, for the Navy-yard at" (name the yard,) and addressed "To the Chief of the Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting, Navy Department, Washington, D. C."

FORM OF OFFER,

which, from a firm, must be signed by all the members:

I, ——, of ——, in the State of ——, hereby agree to furnish and deliver in the respective Navy-yards all the articles named in the classes hereto annexed, agreeably to the provisions of the schedules therefor, and in conformity with the advertisement of the Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting, dated July 18, 1864. Should my offer be accepted, I request to be addressed at ——, and the contract sent to the navy agent at ——, or to ——, for signature and certificate.

(Signature,) A. B.

(Date.)

Witness.

The schedule which the bidder incloses must be pasted to this offer, and each of them signed by him. Opposite each article in the schedule the price must be set, the amount be carried out, the aggregate footed up for each class, and the amount likewise written in words. If the parties who bid do not reside near the place where the articles are to be delivered, they must name in their offer a person to whom orders on them are to be delivered.

FORM OF GUARANTEE.

The undersigned, ——, of ——, in the State of ——, and ——, of ——, in the State of ——, hereby guarantee that in case the foregoing bid of —— for any of the classes therein named be accepted, he or they will, within ten days after the receipt of the contract at the post-office named, or navy agent designated, execute the contract for the same with good and sufficient sureties, and in case the said —— shall fail to enter into contract, as aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer of the said —— and that which may be accepted.

(Signatures of two guarantors,) C. D. E. F.

(Date.)

Witness.

I hereby certify that the above-named —— are known to me as men of property, and able to make good their guarantee.

(Signature) G. H.

(Date.)

To be signed by the United States District Judge, United States District Attorney, Collector, or Navy Agent.

The following are the classes required at the respective Navy-yards:

KITTERY, MAINE.

No. 1, Flax Canvas and Twine; No. 5, Sperm Oil; No. 7, Cooking Utensils; No. 10, Leather; No. 11, Leather Hose; No. 13, Lanterns; No. 18, Tallow; No. 22, Stationery; No. 23, Hardware; No. 24, Ship Chandlery; No. 27, Dry Goods; No. 29, Firewood; No. 31, Tar Oil and Neatsfoot Oil.

CHARLESTOWN, MASSACHUSETTS.

No. 1, Flax Canvas and Twine; No. 5, Sperm Oil; No. 7, Cooking Utensils; No. 8, Stoves; No. 10, Leather; No. 11, Leather Hose; No. 12, Ox Hides for Rope; No. 13, Sheet Iron; No. 18, Soap and Tallow; No. 20, Brushes; No. 22, Stationery; No. 23, Hardware; No. 24, Ship Chandlery; No. 25, Copper Wire; No. 27, Dry Goods; No. 29, Firewood; No 31, Whale, Tar and Neatsfoot Oil.

BROOKLYN, NEW-YORK.

No. 1, Flax Canvas and Twine; No. 3. Iron Nails Sheave Rivets, etc.; No. 4, Tin, Zinc, etc., No. 5, Sperm Oil; No. 6 White Pine, Ash, Black Walnut, etc.; No. 7, Cooking Utensils; No. 8, Stoves and Cooking Cabooses; No. 10, Leather; No. 11, Leather Hose; No. 12, Lingumvitae; No. 13, Lanterns and Lamps; No. 18, Soap and Tallow; No. 20, Brushes; No. 22, Stationery; No. 23; Hardware; No. 24, Ship Chandlery; No. 27, Dry Goods, No. 29, Firewood; No. 31, Neatsfoot Oil.

PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA.

No. 1, Flax Canvas and Twine; No. 5, Sperm Oil; No. 7, Cooking Utensils; No. 10, Leather; No. 11, Leather Hose; No. 18, Soap and Tallow. No. 20, Brushes; No. 22, Stationery; No. 23, Hardware; No. 24, Ship Chandlery; No. 27, Dry Goods; No. 29, Firewood; No. 31, Tar Oil and Neatsfoot Oil.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

No. 1, Flax Canvas and Twine; No. 4, Tin and Zinc; No. 5, Sperm Oil; No. 8, Stoves and Cooking Cabooses; No. 10, Leather; No. 12, Lignumvitae; No. 13, Lanterns; No 18, Soap and Tallow; No. 20, Brushes; No. 22, Stationery; No. 23, Hardware; No. 24, Ship Chandlery; No. 25, Copper Wire; No. 27, Dry Goods; No. 31, Gallery Iron; No. 34, Chain Iron; No. 36, Walnut, Mahogany and Ash; No. 3?, Ingot Copper.

ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE OFFICE, STEUBENVILLE, Ohio, July 26, 1864.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE, No. 502 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1864.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 12 o'clock M. of THURSDAY, the 11th inst., for delivering by contract, at the Depot of Army Clothing and Equipage, in New-York City:

Sewed Bootees,
Pegged Bootees,
Sewed Boots,
Pegged Boots,
Packing Boxes.

Samples of which can be seen at this office. Bidders will state the quantity they wish to furnish, and how soon they can complete the delivery of the quantity they bid for.

They will submit with their proposals a sample of the article they propose to furnish.

A proper guarantee must accompany all bids for the faithful performance of a contract.

The United States reserves the right to reject any part or the whole of the bids as may be deemed for the interest of the service.

Proposals should be indorsed, "Proposals for furnishing," (here insert the name of the article bid for,) and addressed to Lieut.-Col. D. H. VINTON, Deputy Quartermaster-General, U. S. A.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT.—TO SEWER CONTRACTORS.—Separate sealed proposals, each indorsed with title of work for which it may be offered, the name of the bidder, and the date of its presentation, will be received at this office, until 11 A. M., of Thursday, August 11, 1864, for the construction of sewers in the following streets, to wit:

Tenth-avenue, from Thirty-fourth to Thirty-fifth street; Third-avenue, from One Hundred and Eighth to One Hundred and Tenth-street; Thirty-eighth-street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues; Third-avenue, from Ninth to Tenth streets, and Hudson-street, from Beach to Hubert-street.

Specifications and blank forms for the bids can be obtained on application to the Contract Clerk at this office.

THOMAS STEPHENS, ROBERT L. DARRAGH, A. W. CRAVEN. } Croton Aqueduct Board.

JULY 30, 1864.

OFFICE OF THE STREET COMMISSIONER, No. 237 Broadway.

TO CONTRACTORS.—PROPOSALS INCLOSED in a sealed envelope, indorsed with the title of the work, and with the name of the bidder written thereon, will be received at this office until Monday, August 15, 1864, at 11 o'clock, A. M.,

For regulating and grading, curb, gutter, and flagging Madison-avenue, from Forty-second to Eighty-sixth streets.

Blank forms of proposals, together with the specifications and agreements, can be obtained at this office.

Dated Street Department, New-York, August 3, 1864.

CHARLES G. CORNELL, Street Commissioner.

PROPOSALS FOR FUEL FOR THE County of New-York will be received by the Committee on Fuel of the Board of Supervisors for ten days. Bidders will state the price per ton (of 2,240 pounds) for 500 tons best quality of anthracite coal, delivered at such places in this City as the Committee may direct, to be delivered during the months of August and September. Also, the price per cord for 50 cords of pine wood, sawed and split.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR HORSE EQUIPMENTS.

ORDNANCE OFFICE, WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C., July 28, 1864.

PROPOSALS will be received by this department until Aug. 12, 1864, at 4 P. M., for the delivery at the following arsenals of Horse Equipments, United States cavalry pattern, as hereinafter stated:

At the New-York Arsenal, 10,000.
At the Frankfort Arsenal, 6,000.
At the Allegheny Arsenal, 6,000.
At the St. Louis Arsenal, 3,000.

These sets of horse equipments are to be furnished complete, with the exception of horse brush, currycomb, lariat, picket-pin, link, nose bags, spurs and straps, blankets, watering bridle, and sweat leather. The curb bits and stirrups are to conform strictly in pattern and finish to those deposited at the above-named arsenals. The malleable iron trimmings are to be japanned. The trees are to be of the regulation pattern, assorted sizes, not less than 3¼ inches between the bars on the inside of the pommel; the side bars of hard white wood or beech; the pommel and cantles of beech, well put together. All the irons are to be one-tenth of an inch thick, and all let into the wood, to be covered with the best slaughtered cowhide. All other coverings will be rejected. The halters are to be riveted with twelve No. 12 copper rivets as shown in samples. The bridle rein is to be seven-eighths of an inch wide, and made as per sample. The girth strapping to be riveted. The two D rings to have a stop; two rivets in each end of girth; no cross sewing; and all the stitching throughout the sets will not be less than eight (8) stitches to the inch. The stirrup hoods will be omitted. The carbine socket strap is to be riveted with two No. 12 copper rivets. The trees are to be subject to inspection during all stages of their manufacture, and, if deemed necessary, the leather to be used in the fabrication of these equipments to be inspected before cutting.

The final inspection will be made at the arsenal where delivered.

Deliveries must be made in lots of not less than one-tenth per week of the whole amount contracted for, the first delivery to be made on the ——

Failure to make deliveries at a specified time, will subject the contractor to a forfeiture of the number he may fail to deliver at that time.

No bids will be considered other than from parties who are known to be regular manufacturers, and who are capable of executing in their own shops the work proposed for.

Bidders will state explicitly the arsenal at which they propose to deliver, and the number of sets they propose to deliver at each place, if for more than one.

Forms of bid can be obtained at any of the above arsenals, or at this office.

Proposals not made out on this form will not be considered.

GUARANTEE.

The bidder will be required to accompany his proposition with a guarantee, signed by two responsible persons that in case his bid is accepted he will at once execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties, in a sum equal to the whole amount of the contract, to deliver the article proposed, in conformity with the terms of this advertisement, and in case the said bidder should fail to enter into the contract, they to make good the difference between the offer of said bidder and the next responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

The responsibility of the guarantors must be shown by the official certificate of the Clerk of the nearest District Court, or of the United States District-Attorney.

Bonds in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, signed by the contractor and both of his guarantors, will be required of the successful bidder or bidders upon signing the contract.

FORM OF GUARANTEE.

We, the undersigned, residents of ——, in the County of ——, and State of ——, hereby jointly and severally covenant with the United States, and guarantee in case the foregoing bid of —— be accepted, that he or they will at once execute the contract for the same with good and sufficient sureties, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to furnish the articles proposed in conformity to the terms of the advertisement dated July 2?, 1864, under which the bid was made, and, in case the said —— shall fail to enter into a contract as aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer of the said —— and the next lowest responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

Given under our hands and seals this —— day of ——, 186–.

[Seal.]
[Seal.]

Witness.

Proposals will be addressed to "Brigadier-General GEORGE D. RAMSAY, Chief of Ordnance, Washington, D. C.," and will be indorsed "Proposals for Horse Equipments."

GEORGE D. RAMSAY, Brigadier-General, Chief of Ordnance.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE, No. 502 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 6, 1864.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., on THURSDAY, the 11th inst., for furnishing by contract, at the depot of army clothing and equipage, New-York City,

Sky-blue kersey, army standard.
Infantry trowsers.
Sack coats, lined.
Sack coats, unlined.
Shirts, flannel.
Drawers, Canton flannel.
Shirts, knit.
Drawers, knit.
Stockings.
Forage caps.
Blankets, India rubber.
Knapsacks.
Haversacks.
Bugles.
Drums.
Fifes, B and C.
Canteens.
Camp-kettles.
Mess-pans.
Axes, felling.
Axe-handles.
Pick-axes.
Pick-axe-handles.
Hatchets.
Hatchet-handles.
Spades.
National colors.
Camp colors.
Regimental colors, artillery.
Regimental colors, infantry.
Recruiting flags.
Cavalry guidons.
Garrison flags.
Storm flags.
Shelter-tents.

Samples or specifications of which can be seen at this office. Bidders will, however, submit with their proposals, samples of the articles which they propose to deliver, or of the materials of which the articles are to be made—in the latter case at least one yard of the material should be submitted.

Bidders will state the quantity they wish to furnish, the shortest time in which they can make delivery, and how soon they can complete the delivery of all they bid for.

Proposals will also be received at the same time for furnishing trimmings and making up infantry trowsers from kersey furnished by the United States.

All bids must be accompanied by a proper guarantee, signed by two responsible parties, setting forth that if a contract is awarded to the party named therein, he will execute it at once, and give bonds for its faithful performance.

The United States reserves the right to reject any part or the whole of the bids, as may be deemed for the interest of the service.

Proposals should be indorsed, "Proposals for furnishing (here insert the name of the article bid for)" and addressed to Lieut.-Col. D. H. VINTON, D. Q. M. General, U. S. A.

CITY OF NEW-YORK—DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Aug. 9, 1864.

TO REAL ESTATE OWNERS.—SEALED proposals will be received at this office until Aug. 20, 1864, for the purchase of real estate by the Corporation for the use of the Fire Department, viz.:

One lot on Broadway, between Fifty-fourth and Fifty-eighth streets, for the use of Engine Company Number Thirty-three.

One lot on One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, between Second and Fourth avenues, for the use of Hose Company Number Twenty-one.

One lot in the vicinity of Eighteenth-street and Seventh-avenue, for the use of Hose Company Number Thirty-five.

One lot on the Tenth-avenue, between One Hundred and Fifty-seventh and One Hundred and Fifty-ninth streets, for the use of Hook and Ladder Company Number Seventeen.

One lot within Hudson, Reade and Washington streets, for the use of Engine Company Number Fifty-three.

One lot within the Bowery, Bond, Broadway and Great Jones streets, for the use of Hose Company Number Thirty-six.

Proposals should contain a diagram of the property offered, with dimensions, locality and character of improvements, if any. Preference will be given to vacant lots.

Payment will be made on receiving a clear and satisfactory title.

The right is reserved to reject any or all proposals.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.

OFFICE CROTON AQUEDUCT BOARD, NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1864.

TO BUILDERS.—SEALED PROPOSALS WILL be received at this Office until Friday the 12th day of August, at 11 o'clock A. M., when they will be publicly opened, for the furnishing of Materials and the erection of a building on the grounds attached to the Old Reservoir, corner of Eighty-sixth-street and Seventh-avenue.

The amount of security required will be $2,000.

Plans and specifications, together with blank forms of proposals in accordance with the ordinances of the Common Council can be had on application to the Contract Clerk at this office.

THOS. STEPHENS, ROBT. L. DARRAGH, A. W. CRAVEN.

PROPOSALS ARE INVITED BY THE undersigned until Thursday, Aug. 11, A. D., 1864, for furnishing this department with "Sky Blue Kersey," Army Standard, to be delivered free of charge, at the Army Clothing Depot, Steubenville, Ohio, in good, new packages, with the name of the party furnishing the kind and quality of goods distinctly marked thereon. Parties offering goods must in all cases furnish samples, marked and numbered to correspond with their proposals, and distinctly state in their bids the quantity of goods they propose to furnish, the price and time of delivery. Bids will be opened on Thursday, Aug. 11th, A. D., 1864, at 10 o'clock A. M., when bidders are invited to be present, and awards will be made as soon as practicable thereafter. Bidders, or their duly authorized agents, are expected to be prepared to give security that the goods will be furnished if an award is made. The right to reject any bid deemed unreasonable, is reserved.

By order of Col. Thomas Swords, Assistant Quartermaster General.

ALEXANDER CONN, Captain and A. Q. M.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, FORAGE DEPARTMENT, No. 66 CEDAR-ST., NEW-YORK, March 11, 1864.

PROPOSITIONS WILL BE RECEIVED daily, for the

FREIGHTING OF FORAGE

for the U. S. Quartermaster's Department, from New-York City, Philadelphia, Boston, Portland, and other ports on Coast of Maine,

TO

Washington, Alexandria, Va.; Newbern, N. C.; Port Royal, S. C., and New-Orleans, La.

PROPOSITIONS

must state name, standing and capacity of vessel, quantity of hay and grain, respectively, they will require, and when ready for cargo, and addressed to

S. L. BROWN, Captain and Asst. Quartermaster.

SHIPPING.

MAIL STEAMERS TO FRANCE DIRECT.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S NEW LINE OF FIRST-CLASS SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.

The first five splendid vessels intended to be put upon this favorite route for the Continent, are the following:

WASHINGTON	3,204 tons	900-horse power
LAFAYETTE	3,204 tons	900-horse power
EUGENIE	(Afloat)	900-horse power
FRANCE	(Building)	900-horse power
NAPOLEON III	(Building)	1,100-horse power

Until the completion of the entire list, the service will be performed by the

WASHINGTON, A. DUCHESNE; LAFAYETTE, A. BOCANDE;

as follows:

FROM NEW-YORK TO HAVRE.

WASHINGTON	WEDNESDAY	Aug. 17.
LAFAYETTE	WEDNESDAY	Sept. 14.
WASHINGTON	WEDNESDAY	Oct. 12.
LAFAYETTE	WEDNESDAY	Nov. 9.
WASHINGTON	WEDNESDAY	Dec. 7.

First Cabin, (including table wine) ... $135
Second Cabin, (including table wine) ... $70 or $80

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Medical attendance free of charge.

For freight or passage, apply to GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 7 Broadway, New-York.

At Paris, 12 Boulevard des Capucines, (Grand Hotel.)
At Havre, WM. ISELIN & CO.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

(Limited.)

NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ship.	Tons	Commander.
QUEEN—building	3,612	....
ERIN—building	3,215	....
ONTARIO—building	3,212	....
HELVETIA—building	3,200	....
LOUISIANA	2,166	Prowse.
VIRGINIA	2,876	Grace.
PENNSYLVANIA	2,872	Brooking.

Leaving Pier No. 47, North River, as follows:

VIRGINIA	Saturday, Aug. 13.
ERIN	Saturday, Aug. 27.
PENNSYLVANIA	Saturday, Sept. 10.
LOUISIANA	Saturday, Sept. 24.

AND EVERY ALTERNATE SATURDAY THEREAFTER.

The Cabin accommodations on board these steamers are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.

Cabin passage, $65 in gold: Steerage, $50 in currency.

The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless Bills of Lading (having their value expressed therein) are signed therefor.

For freight or passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

EUROPA leaves Boston Wednesday, Aug. 3.
SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Aug. 10.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, Aug. 17.
PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Aug 24.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Aug. 31.
CHINA leaves New-York Wednesday, Sept. 7.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage ... $132 50
Second Cabin Passage ... 80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage ... $112 50
Second Cabin Passage ... 65 00

payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.

For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

NOTICE.

The steamship CITY OF CORK of this line will sail as an extra steamer on THURSDAY, Aug. 11, at noon, carrying a limited number of cabin and steerage passengers, at reduced rates, payable in United States currency.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 45 Broadway.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL—Touching at QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.) The well known steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company (Inman line) carrying the U. S. mails, are intended to sail as follows:

CITY OF MANCHESTER ... SATURDAY ... Aug. 13
CITY OF LONDON ... SATURDAY ... Aug. 20
CITY OF BALTIMORE ... SATURDAY ... Aug. 27

and every succeeding Saturday, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE,

PAYABLE IN GOLD, OR ITS EQUIVALENT IN CURRENCY.

First Cabin	$80	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	85	Steerage to London	34
First Cabin to Paris	95	Steerage to Paris	40
First Cabin to Hamburg	90	Steerage to Hamburg	37

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown—First Cabin $75, $85, $105. Steerage, $35. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

REOPENING OF THE NICARAGUA ROUTE TO CALIFORNIA.

THE CENTRAL AMERICAN TRANSIT COMPANY, ON SATURDAY, AUGUST 27, AT NOON, will dispatch their elegant new steamship GOLDEN RULE, from Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st., connecting on the Pacific Ocean with the favorite steamship MOSES TAYLOR.

The accommodations on these fine vessels are very superior, and especially adapted to the comfort of families moving to the land of gold.

For passage, apply only at the office of the line, No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren, to D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE FOR CALIFORNIA, VIA PANAMA.

Regular sailing days—3d, 13th and 23d of each month, except when those dates fall on Sunday, when the day of departure will be the Monday following.

The first-class new steamship COSTA RICA, E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Commander, will sail from Pier No. 3, North River, SATURDAY, August 13, at 12 o'clock M.

The steamship NORTHERN LIGHT will succeed the COSTA RICA and sail Aug. 23.

For freight or passage, apply to D. B. ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

To sail on SATURDAY, Aug. 20, 1864, AT 3 O'CLOCK P. M.,

The United States Mail side-wheel steamship EVENING STAR, W. R. BELL, Commander.

Will sail as above from Pier No. 46 North River, third Pier above Canal-st.

For freight or passage apply to JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 10 Barclay-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 17, at 12 o'clock noon, the Atlantic Mail Steamship Company's first-class side-wheel steamship ARIEL will sail as above, from Pier No. 3, North River.

For freight or passage, apply at the office of the Company, No. 5 Bowling Green. D. B. ALLEN.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, No. 262 Broadway.—U. S. Passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Notary Public.

STEAMBOATS.

THE GREAT INSIDE ROUTE FOR BOSTON.

STONINGTON STEAMBOAT LINE, VIA GROTON AND PROVIDENCE.

THE OLDEST! THE QUICKEST! THE SAFEST! THE MOST DIRECT AVOIDING "POINT JUDITH!"

The Magnificent Steamer COMMONWEALTH, Capt. J. W. WILLIAMS, ON TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS,

The Elegant Steamer PLYMOUTH ROCK, Capt. J. C. GEER, ON MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS AND FRIDAYS, at 5 o'clock P. M.

These boats start from Pier No. 18 North River (foot of Cortlandt-st.,) and are acknowledged by all experienced travelers to be among the largest, strongest, most comfortable and best that have ever run in American waters. In Summer and in Winter, in storm and in calm, the COMMONWEALTH and PLYMOUTH ROCK invariably make the passage.

Sumptuous suppers and luxuriously furnished state-rooms are marked features of these "floating palaces."

SURE CONNECTIONS

made with Newport, the Watering Places on the North and South shores to Massachusetts, the Great Eastern routes for Maine, and for the White Mountains.

Berths and state-rooms may be secured at Harnden's Express office, No. 74 Broadway, and No. 115 West-st., New-York, No. 76 Washington-st., Boston.

M. R. SIMONS, Agent, Merchants' Navigation and Transportation Co.

FOR BRIDGEPORT—DAILY LINE.

The steamer BRIDGEPORT leaves Pier No. 26 East River, daily, at 12 o'clock, noon, arriving in Bridgeport in time to connect with the Naugatuck, Housatonic, New-Haven and Hartford Railroads; also the Shore Line to Saybrook and New-London; returning, leaves Bridgeport every MONDAY MORNING, at 20 minutes to 8 o'clock on the arrival of the cars; also every night at 11 o'clock, P. M., except Saturday and Sunday night. Freight received on the wharf all day for Bridgeport, and all stations on the Naugatuck Railroads.

DAY LINE FOR ALBANY.—CHANGE OF PIER.—PLEASURE TRAVEL TO CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE, LEBANON SPRINGS, SARATOGA, MONTREAL and all points NORTH and WEST VIA HUDSON RIVER.—The new steamboat C. VIBBARD, Capt. D. H. HITCHCOCK, and the DANIEL DREW, Capt. J. F. TALLMAN, form a Day Line for Albany from Desbrosses-st. at 7 A. M., and 30th-st. at 7:10, landing at Cozzens Hotel dock, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill and Hudson. Tickets sold on board and baggage checked West and North.

FOR RONDOUT—LANDING AT CORNWALL, Newburgh, Marlboro, Milton, Poughkeepsie, West Park and Elmgree. The steamers JAMES W. BALDWIN, Capt. J. H. TREMPER, and THOMAS CORNELL, Capt. W. H. CORNELL, will leave New-York daily, (Sundays excepted,) from foot of Jay-st., at 4½ P. M. Returning, will leave Rondout at 6 P. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD AND WHITE MOUNTAINS.—Steamboat and railroad connection at New-Haven. Steamers leave Peck-slip, at 3:15 and 11 P. M.. Sundays excepted.

CONEY ISLAND FERRY—LANDS AT FORT Hamilton. The NAUSHON leaves Christopher-st. at 9:30, 12:30, 3:30. Dey-st., at 9:45, 12:45, 3:45. Morris-st. (Pier No. 4) at 10, 1, 4.

RAILROADS.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.

TO LONG BRANCH, RED BANK, SHARK RIVER MANCHESTER, TOM'S RIVER, BARNEGAT, SHAMONG AND ATSION.

On and after Wednesday next, June 15, and until further notice, the fast and commodious steamer JESSE HOYT will leave foot of Murray-st., North River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 10:30 A. M., and 4:15 P. M., connecting with the Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad at Port Monmouth with trains for the above points.

Returning, trains will leave— LONG BRANCH At 7:15 A. M., and 11:10 A. M.,

Stages connect at the Highlands, (Thompson's), Shark River Station for Shark River, New-Bedford and Squan, Manchester and Woodmansie for Tom's River and Barnegat, Tuckerton, Waretown, and Mannahawken.

For further information apply to office on the pier.

Commutation tickets to Long Branch, Red Bank, &c., &c., can be had on application to the company's office, No. 65 Beaver-st.

WM. F. GRIFFITHS, Jr., Gen'l Sup't.

NEW RAILROAD LINE SOUTH: BROOKLYN TO PHILADELPHIA—THROUGH IN FIVE HOURS.

Fare, $2. Excursion Ticket, $3, (good for three days.)

On and after MONDAY, Aug. 1, 1864, by the commodious steamer JESSE HOYT, foot of Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, every day (Sundays excepted,) at 11 o'clock A. M., thence to Port Monmouth and by the Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad to foot of Vine-st., Philadelphia. Returning leave Vine-st. wharf, Philadelphia, every morning at 8 A. M. (Sundays excepted.)

Travelers from the City of New-York are notified not to apply for passage by this line, the State of New-Jersey having granted to the Camden and Amboy monopoly the exclusive privilege of carrying passengers and freight between the Cities of New-York and Philadelphia.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY,

NEW BROAD GAUGE ROUTE.

Passenger trains leave New-York via the Erie Railway, from foot of Chambers-st., running through to Cleveland, Ohio, without change of cars, connecting with railroads for all principal cities in the West.

This road is being extended, and will soon be in complete running order to Mansfield, Galion, Urbana, Dayton, Cincinnati and St. Louis, without break of gauge.

H. F. SWEETZER, General Superintendent.
T. R. GOODMAN, General Ticket Agent, Meadville, Pa.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.

Trains for Albany, Troy, and Saratoga Springs, also connecting with the North and West, leave 26th-st. depot at 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Passengers for Saratoga Springs, by taking the 10:30 A. M. daily and on SATURDAYS the 4 P. M. train, go through to Saratoga without change of cars.

TO WHITE MOUNTAINS VIA CONNECTICUT RIVER VALLEY—60 miles shorter than any other route.

Leave New-York, (via New-York and New-Haven Railroad) 27th-st., 4th-av.

At 12:15 P. M. (Ex.) lodge at White River Junction, and arrive at Profile House, (via stage from Wells River) at 1 P. M., Newport at 1:15 P. M., and Montreal—through without stopping—at 9:15 A. M. Sleeping cars attached to this train from Springfield.

On Saturdays passengers by the 12:15 P. M. train can go through without stopping, arriving at Newport at 5:55, and Profile House at 7, (via stage from Wells River,) Sunday morning.

At 3 and 8 P. M., (Ex.) lodge in Springfield and arrive at Profile House, (Franconia Notch,) at 5:30 P. M., Crawford House at 8:30 P. M., Newport, Lake Memphremagog, at 6:30.

For maps and particulars see APPLETON'S RAILWAY GUIDE.

NEW-YORK RAILROAD COMPANY.—Trains leave Flushing 5:40, 7, 8, 9, 11 A. M., and 1, 3, 5, 6, 7:15 P.M. Trains leave Hunter's Point 6:10, 7:30, 8:30, 9.30, 11:30 A. M., and 2:20, 4:20, 5:30, 6:30 and 3 P. M. Ferry boats leave James Slip and 34th-st., East River, every half hour connecting with trains. Extra trains leave Flushing at 11 P. M. and Hunter's Point at 12 o'clock TUESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS. SUNDAY trains leave Flushing at 8 and 10 A. M., and 1, 4, 6 P. M.; returning, leave Hunter's Point at 9 and 11 A. M., and 2, 5, 7 P. M. Stage connections—Whitestone 7:30, 8:30, 11:30 A. M., and 2:20, 4:20 and 5:30 P. M. Manhassett and Little Neck 9:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. College Point 6:30, 11:30 A. M. and 2:20 and 5:30 P. M.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—Leave New-York, James-slip and 34th-st., East River, for Greenport, Sag Harbor and Hamptons, at 8 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. For Riverhead, Yaphank and Lakeland at 8 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. For Islip, Babylon and Farmingdale at 8 A. M., 3:30 and 5:30 P. M. For Syosset at 10:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. (Stages connect for Cold Spring, Oyster Bay and Huntington.) For Hempstead, Jamaica and Winfield at 8, 10:30 A. M. and 3:30, 4:30 and 5:30 P. M.

Sunday excursion train leaves 34th-st., East River, at 8.30 A. M., for Riverhead, stopping at all stations, except Hempstead and Syosset.

Excursion tickets for this train at reduced rates.

A. REASONER, Superintendent.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS leave as follows, viz.:

7 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.
7 A. M.—Express for Cleveland direct, via A. & G. W. Ry.
8:30 A. M.—Milk, daily, for Otisville.
10 A. M.—Mail, for Buffalo.
4 P. M.—Way for Otisville, Newburgh, Warwick.
5 P. M.—Night Express—Saturdays and Sundays excepted—for Dunkirk, Buffalo, &c.
6 P. M.—Lightning Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Rochester, Canandaigua, &c. On Saturdays this train will run to Buffalo only.
8 P. M.—Emigrant, for Dunkirk.

CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST.—Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 10 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M.	7:22, 10:27 A. M. and 4:27 and 6:22 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:40 P. M.	11:02 P. M.

On SUNDAYS, at 6:22 P. M. from 30th-st.

BROOKLYN CENTRAL AND JAMAICA RAILROAD.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—For Jamaica, 8 and 10:15 A. M., 1, 3:15, 4:15, 5:45 and 6:45 P. M. For Hempstead, 8 and 10:15 A. M., and 3:15 and 4:15 P. M. For Syosset, at 10:15 A. M., and 4:15 P. M. For North Islip and Greenport, 8 A. M. and 3:15 P. M. Leave Jamaica, 6, 8, 9:30 and 10:30 A. M., and 1, 3:50, 4:50, 6 and 7 P. M. Sunday trains leave hourly from East New-York.

L. O. RICHARDSON, Superintendent.

NORTHERN R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 2:15 P. M., 4:22 P. M., 6:25 P. M. The 9:15 A. M. and 4:22 P. M., run through to Monsey.

THOS. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

EXCURSIONS.

PLEASURE EXCURSION ON HARLEM RIVER.

The High Bridge over Harlem River is now thrown open for foot passengers, having been closed since 1861, while raising the bridge to increase the supply of water for the City. It now presents on its top a new feature, and has solid and substantial iron railings, rendering it safe for children and pleasure seekers. The Harlem and Spuyten Duyvil Navigation Company's boats ply hourly from Harlem to High Bridge. First boat up at 6½ A. M. from Harlem. Last boat down 6 P. M. from King's Bridge. Fare 10 cents; 12 tickets $1.

D. D. INSLEE, Assistant Superintendent.

HARLEM, Aug. 8, 1864.

ANNUAL EXCURSION—FOR THE BENEFIT of the Sunday School of the Free Church of the Epiphany, to Myer's Grove, north side Staten Island, Aug. 12, 1864. The new steamboat PORT ROYAL and barge WALTER SANDS, capable of seating 2,000 persons, will leave the foot of Spring-st., North River, at 7 A. M., and the foot of Stanton-st., East River, at 8 A. M., precisely. If the weather should be favorable, the boat will go down on the south side, making an entire circuit around the island, which will be a beautiful sail, and afford an opportunity of seeing the forts in the bay. Tickets 50 cents; children half price.

FROM NEW-YORK AND BROOKLYN—FAMILY EXCURSION ACROSS THE BAY.—By the steamer JESSE HOYT, every day (Sunday excepted) from foot of Murray-st., New-York, at 10:30 A. M., and from foot of Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, at 11 A. M., thence through the Narrows and lower Bay to Port Monmouth, with thence, at 12:30 P. M., return to Brooklyn and New-York.

Excursion tickets for the round trip, 75 cents; children under ten years of age, half price.

BIDDLE'S GROVE AND WOODBRIDGE PARK.—The splendid new barges, GERALDINE and STELLA; a large steamer with saloons. Also, small steamers for picnics and excursions.

R. V. BONNELL & CO., No. 189 Front-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST OR MISLAID—CERTIFICATE NO. 3,396, for one hundred shares ILLINOIS CENTRAL SCRIP STOCK, dated Aug. 12, 1863, in the name of Camman & Co.

The transfer has been stopped, and all persons are notified not to negotiate the certificate.

Application will be made for a new certificate.

The finder is requested to return the same to WHITEHOUSE, SON & MORISON, No. 29 William-st.

LOST—ON TUESDAY MORNING, FIVE 7 3-10 TREASURY NOTES, in an envelope addressed to the Secretary of the Treasury; two for $500 each, and four for $100 each; payable to the order of Gustavus A. Maxiner, and indorsed by him to the order of the Secretary of the Treasury for redemption. All persons are hereby notified not to negotiate the same, as payment has been stopped. Any person returning the same to JOHN F. DOYLE, No. 21 Wall-st., will be suitably rewarded.

LOST—IN GRAND-STREET, BETWEEN THE Bowery and Grand-st. Ferry, on Wednesday, Aug. 10, a MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK BOOK; also, a certified check on the same bank, for $800, made by Saml. Faron, dated Aug. 10. All persons are forbid negotiating the same, as payment has been stopped. Any information given to SAML. FARON, Nos. 232 to 248 Delancey-st., will be thankfully received.

LOST—$50 REWARD.—SUPPOSED TO BE taken in mistake from the steamer *City of Washington*, July 29, a black leather dispatch box or writing case, also a traveling rug and drab overcoat strapped together. Apply at No. 297 Broadway. No questions asked.

LOST—THIS MORNING, AUG. 10, A PACKAGE containing $208 in United States Revenue Stamps. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving the same at the People's Bank, Canal-st., corner of Thompson.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—STATE RIGHTS IN BAUNER'S CHURN.—A child can operate it. Does not destroy the clothes, and is a most profitable investment. SNYDER & WALTER, No. 229 Broadway.

FOR SALE—ENTIRE RIGHT FOR WOODRUFF'S weed and wire (farm) fence; combines great strength and beauty of appearance with economy of construction and durability. Price $10,000. Apply immediate to SNYDER & WALTER, No. 229 Broadway.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.

STILL GREATER ATTRACTIONS, ANOTHER GRAND RAVEL PANTOMIME, AFTERNOON at 3; EVENING at 7¾ o'clock, THE MYSTIC CAVE; Or, THE ENCHANTED HORN.

NEW TRICKS. SPLENDID SCENERY. MAGNIFICENT DENOUEMENT.

TONY DENIER, the unapproachable Clown; Mr. C. K. FOX, Mr. G. DAVENPORT, Mons. GROSSI, Mlle. LOUISE, and the incomparable Danseuse, Mlle. ERNESTINE, appear.

Mr. D. L. MORRIS, THE CELEBRATED GERMANICO-AMERICANO, "WILL SPEAK SOME TINGS" IN A LEARNED DISSERTATION UPON THE TIMES. EXHIBITION EVERY MORNING AT 11 O'CLOCK in Lecture Room, without additional charge.

OF HERR NADOLSKI'S WONDERFUL CABINET, only 4½ feet high, 3 feet wide and 2 feet thick, containing 300 varieties of elaborate, full-sized, strong and useful pieces of furniture.

THE GRAND ORCHESTRION will play at short intervals, day and evening, the most DIFFICULT and ELABORATE OVERTURES and COMPOSITIONS, with all the effect of a FULL ORCHESTRA OF 20 INSTRUMENTS.

THE NEW VENTILATOR, DRIVEN BY STEAM introduces 30,000 feet of cool air per minute, rendering it the COOLEST PLACE OF AMUSEMENT IN THE CITY.

MARVELOUS LIVING AFRICAN MUD-FISH, BROUGHT HERE IN DRY, SOLID CLAY!!! GIANT GIRL, FRENCH GIANT, DWARFS, ALBINOS, AND A MILLION OTHER CURIOSITIES.

Admission, 25 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.

THE ARMY AND NAVY.

10,000 VOLUNTEERS WANTED TO REPRESENT THE COUNTY OF NEW-YORK IN THE ARMY.

COUNTY BOUNTY THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS.

Hand Money—County to New Recruits or Veterans .. $20
United States to New Recruits ... 10
United States to Veterans ... 15

The County Volunteer Committee, under instructions of the Board of Supervisors, having filled all quotas under all calls up to this time, have resolved to recommence the business of recruiting for the army, with the view of raising the quota in anticipation of a new call by the President for men.

Recruits will be received as formerly at the several Provost-Marshals' offices, at Tammany Hall, and at the County Volunteer Rooms in the Park, corner Broadway and Chambers-st.

The following are the various Provost-Marshals' Offices:

Fourth District—Capt. Joel B. Erhardt, No. 104 Liberty-street.

Fifth District—Capt. Henry P. West, corner Broome and Crosby streets.

Sixth District—Capt. Koster, corner Sixth-avenue and Thirteenth street.

Seventh District—Frederick C. Wagner, No. 63 Third-avenue.

Eighth District—Benjamin F. Manierre, No. 1,303 Broadway.

Ninth District—Wm. Dunning, corner Forty-seventh-street and Broadway.

All recruits will receive in their own hands the County Bounty of $300, and any party bringing a Recruit will receive a County Premium of $20, in cash, for every man, whether new Recruit or Veteran, and a certificate entitling the bearer to the United States Premium of $20 for a new Recruit, and $15 for a Veteran.

Dated NEW-YORK, July 4, 1864.

C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Mayor.
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.
ORISON BLUNT, Supervisor.
WILLIAM M. TWEED, Supervisor.
ELIJAH F. PURDY, Supervisor.
WILLIAM R. STEWART, Supervisor.
Committee on Volunteering.
ORISON BLUNT, Chairman of Committee.

THE DRAFT.

EIGHTH DISTRICT.—GENTLEMEN RESIDING in the Eighteenth, Twentieth and Twenty-first Wards of the City of New-York, comprising the Eighth Congressional District of the State, will be furnished promptly with alien substitutes and their exemption papers, (for three years,) correctly procured, by forwarding their orders to the office of the Merchants, Bankers and General Representative Volunteer Association, No. 428 Broadway, New-York. N. B.—Money payable only when the representative is furnished and the exemption papers secured. Ladies wishing to send a representative to the army will have their orders promptly attended to and will have precedence. The Eighth District, under the superintendence of Capt. B. F. Manierre, Provost-Marshal, is furnishing more men in this way than any other District in the State, and with continued energy will probably fill its quota without a draft. Most of the representatives have been procured by the Merchants, Bankers and General Representative Volunteer Association, office No. 428 Broadway, New-York.

NOTICE.

Gentlemen wishing to procure alien substitutes in advance of the draft, can have them mustered and exemption papers procured (for three years) from the Provost-Marshal of their District, by calling and leaving the number of their residence at the Merchants, Bankers and General Volunteer and Substitute Association, office No. 428 Broadway, N. Y.

SURGEON-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., June 24, 1864.

WANTED—SURGEONS AND ASSISTANT SURGEONS FOR COLORED TROOPS.—Candidates must be graduates of some regular Medical College, and must be examined by a Board of Medical Officers to be convened by the Surgeon-General. The board will determine whether the candidate will be appointed Surgeon or Assistant Surgeon, according to merit. Applications accompanied by one or more testimonials from respectable persons, as to moral character, &c., should be addressed to the Surgeon-General U. S. A., Washington, D. C., or to the Assistant Surgeon-General U. S. A., Louisville, Ky. Boards are now in session at Boston, New-York, Washington, Cincinnati, St. Louis, and New-Orleans.

ALSO WANTED—Hospital Stewards for Colored Regiments. Candidates must possess a fair English education, and be familiar with the compounding and dispensing of medicines. Application must be made as in the case of Surgeons and Assistant Surgeons. Compensation from $23 to $33 per month, with clothing, rations, fuel and quarters.

JOSEPH K. BARNES, Acting Surgeon-General.

100 VOLUNTEERS WANTED—FOR THE navy. Will be taken for one year. A very large cash bounty given. Those liable to the coming draft can volunteer, and thus avoid it. This is the rarest opportunity ever offered. Apply early to J. C. MILTON & CO., No. 208 Broadway.

FORAGE DEPARTMENT, No. 66 CEDAR-ST., NEW-YORK CITY.

WANTED—HAY, STRAW, CORN AND OATS, for which cash will be paid on delivery. S. L. BROWN, Capt. and A. Q. M., U. S. A.

DISCHARGED WOUNDED SOLDIERS, members of returned regiments, and heirs of deceased soldiers having claims; also, seamen having prize claims, call on BROWN & SHELDON, Military Office, No. 2 Park-place.

$150 HAND MONEY PAID RUNNERS, and $200 bounty to one year's volunteers for the U. S. Navy. Relief to families, and prize money. Landsmen, seamen and green hands wanted at No. 170 Chatham-st., shipping office, Room No. 3.

EXEMPTS.—EXEMPTION PAPERS FOR U. S. and State prepared and filed, at No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 8, first floor.

MACHINERY.

REYNOLDS' TURBINE WATER-WHEELS.

Competent men are employed to measure streams, make plans, and put in flumes, wheels and gearing. TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, No. 170 Broadway, N. Y.

WATER WHEELS, of the cheapest and most approved pattern. MILL-STONES AND MILL MACHINERY. Address JOHN T. NOYE, Buffalo, N.Y.

STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER FOR SALE—about 12-horse power; been used less than six months. Can be seen at No. 102 Front-st., Brooklyn. For terms, apply to R. C. WHITE, No. 11 Murray-st.

TODD & RAFFERTY, MACHINERY MERCHANTS, No. 4 Dey-st. Works, Paterson, N. J., manufacture stationary and portable steam-engines and boilers, flax, hemp, tow, oakum, rope, machinery, &c.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned under the name and firm of STADERMANN & SHAPTER, is this day dissolved by mutual consent, JAMES S. SHAPTER, retiring.

JOHN STADERMANN, JAMES S. SHAPTER.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 8, 1864.

The business heretofore conducted under the firm of STADERMANN & SHAPTER will be continued by the undersigned at the old place, No. 292 Broadway. JOHN STADERMANN.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 8, 1864.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S. THURSDAY.

Fourteenth Night of the Engagement of the highly talented and popular MR. DAN BRYANT.

Will be played at this theatre, Boucicault's great drama, in three acts, entitled THE COLLEEN BAWN, with the following unprecedentedly great cast:

Myles-na-Coppaleen, (with the song of "The Colleen Bawn," words by Boucicault, music by Balfe, never before sung in America) ... Mr. Dan Bryant
Father Tom ... Mr. C. Fisher
Danny Mann ... Mr. W. R. Floyd
Hardress Cregan (his original character) ... Mr. H. F. Daly
Kyrle Daly ... Mr. A. H. Davenport
Corrigan ... Mr. W. H. Norton
Mrs. Cregan ... Miss Fanny Morant
Eily O'Connor, the Colleen Bawn ... Miss Ione Burke
Who will sing "Cruiskeen Lawn" and "A Pretty Girl Milking her Cow."
Anne Chute, the Colleen Ruadh ... Mrs. W. R. Floyd
Sheelah Mann ... Mrs. John Sefton

FRIDAY, BENEFIT OF MR. DAN BRYANT.

First time, Lover's famous drama, RORY O'MORE.

Rory ... Mr. Dan Bryant

In rehearsal, the WHITE HORSE OF THE PEPPERS, in which Mr. Dan Bryant will appear.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—COMMENCES 7 3-4

Lessee and Manager ... Wm. Wheatley

THE COOLEST THEATRE IN THE CITY. THE ILLUMINATED GARDENS OPEN EVERY EVENING.

In consequence of the GREAT SUCCESS AND UNIVERSAL DEMAND, the distinguished artist, MISS LUCILLE WESTERN, will repeat this THURSDAY, Aug. 11, 1864, and EVERY EVENING UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE, her CELEBRATED AND RENOWNED RENDITION OF LADY ISABEL AND MADAME VINE (as played by her OVER NINE HUNDRED TIMES throughout the United States, with the most distinguished success,) in C. W. Taylor's thrilling Drama, entitled EAST LYNNE; OR THE ELOPEMENT, founded upon the powerful novel of the same name.

THE DISTRIBUTION OF MUCH EXCELLENCE, embracing the names of Messrs. L. R. Shewell, J. C. Nunan, J. G. Burnett, J. W. Blaisdell, E. B. Holmes, J. Seymour, Mrs. Skerrett, Mary Wells, Fisher, Florence, Everett, &c., &c.

Musical Conductor ... HARVEY B. DODWORTH.

SEATS SECURED SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE.

WALLACK'S.

EXTRA NOTICE. BENEFIT OF MR. DAN BRYANT, FRIDAY AUG. 12, when he will appear for the first time in Lover's famous drama of RORY O'MORE.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE GREATEST FIFTY CENT BOOK OF THE AGE. ASTOUNDING DISCLOSURES! NARRATIVE OF EDMUND WRIGHT. HIS ADVENTURES WITH AND ESCAPE FROM THE KNIGHTS OF THE GOLDEN CIRCLE. GIVING AN INSIDE VIEW OF THE MODUS OF THAT INFAMOUS ORGANIZATION, AND ITS CONNECTION WITH THE GREAT REBELLION AND THE COPPERHEAD MOVEMENT AT THE NORTH.

We can scarcely comprehend that an organization of the fearful character this work describes, exists in our very midst; in short, that it influences the politics, in some degree, of every Northern State; yet Mr. Wright's disclosures most conclusively prove such to be the fact. That the rebels against our free institutions and the glorious Government of our fathers, were directing and influencing the recent State elections at the North, and using their best exertions for the success of the Butternut ticket, is a truly startling fact—*but it is a fact*, as true as the existence of Heaven! That we have in our midst, at our very doors, hundreds of men who are fully in sympathy and in secret communication with the Southern rebels, is demonstrated beyond a cavil, and we are forced to believe it.

Mr. Wright produces irrefragible evidence that he has been a member of the Order of the Knights of the Golden Circle, in a position to understand all its ends and aims; and we can look upon this organization only as we look upon the most damnable and hell-deserving to our country. It is time that an order of a character so infamous and destructive to every principle of political integrity, be understood by the people, that its machinations may be at once counteracted, and its very existence crushed out of every loyal State. No one that reads this narrative will fail to understand why the Knights of the Golden Circle were organized, and why they have been kept in existence. No one will fail to see that they were the grand instigators of the rebellion, and that the entire *animus* of the Southern treason and Northern Copperheadism is encouraged, fostered and sustained by the secret springs and organized wire-pulling of this hellish oligarchy! Mr. Wright's book proves all of these positions, beyond a doubt.

The work is produced in creditable style, on fine paper, with splendid illuminated covers, and fully illustrated with TWENTY FULL PAGE ENGRAVINGS, Designed by the best artists expressly for this book. It will sell wherever treason is hated and love of country dwells in the hearts of the people.

PRICE ... FIFTY CENTS

The usual discount to the traveling, trade agents and supplying dealers.

Will be sent by mail, post-paid, to any address, on receipt of price.

Address B. W. HITCHCOCK, No. 14 Chambers-st., New-York.

MUSICAL.

CHICKERING & SONS

MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND, SQUARE, AND UPRIGHT PIANO-FORTES, No. 652 BROADWAY.—The superiority of these instruments has of late been amply demonstrated by the voluntary testimony of the foremost artists of the day, who claim for them excellencies of tone and workmanship hitherto unobtained by any other makers.

Mr. GOTTSCHALK'S constant use of the NEW SCALE CHICKERING GRAND PIANO-FORTES has severely tested their musical qualities, and resulted in establishing the justice of the very flattering estimation in which they are held.

A. H. GALE & CO.—PIANO-FORTES. Manufactory and Warerooms, No. 107 East 12th-st., New-York.

THE WEBER PIANO-FORTE is admitted the best piano-forte made, because the maker, beside being a practical mechanic of long experience, is also a thorough musician, thus combining advantages possessed by no other manufacturer in the United States. Such is the testimony of S. B. Mills, Robert Heller, Geo. F. Bristow, Wm. Mason, C. Jerome Hopkins, Chas. Fradel, Max Maretzek, Carl Anschutz, John Zundle, Maurice Strakosch, Giovani Sconcia, and every good musician in the United States. All musical ears at once admit their great superiority. Warerooms No. 155 West Broadway, near Canal-st.

STEINWAY & SONS' GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS are now considered the best in Europe as well as this country, having received the first Prize Medal at the World's Exhibition in London, 1862.

The principal reason why the Steinway Pianos are superior to all others, is, that the firm is composed of five practical pianoforte makers, (father and four sons,) who invent all their own improvements, and under whose personal supervision every part of the instrument is manufactured. Warerooms, Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th-st., between Union-square and Irving-place, New-York.

NEW-YORK PIANO-FORTE COMPANY, NO. 394 HUDSON-STREET, NEW-YORK.

The members of this company being superior practical workmen is a guarantee that Pianos of our make are not surpassed by those of any establishment in this country or Europe.

We invite with confidence the musical and artistic public to thoroughly test the merits of our instruments.

HAZLETON BROTHERS, OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS. No. 99 Prince-st., a few doors west of Broadway, N. Y. These Pianos have always received the first premium wherever they have been exhibited. A written guarantee for five years accompanies each piano.

UNITED PIANO-FORTE MAKERS, No. 84 Walker-st., New-York. All the stockholders being superior practical workmen, this Company is able TO OFFER PIANOS AT LOWER PRICES THAN ANY OTHER FIRST-CLASS HOUSE. Every instrument guaranteed for five years.

HAINES BROTHERS, PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS. Warerooms No. 738 Broadway. PIANOS TO LET AND FOR SALE ON INSTALLMENTS.

MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS—FOR FAMILIES, CHURCHES AND SCHOOLS—Recognized by the musical profession as greatly superior to Harmoniums, Melodeons and all other small organs. [See our illustrated catalogue for explicit testimony to their superiority, from a majority of the most eminent organists in America.] Prices, $85 to $600 each.

CAUTION TO PURCHASERS.—The great reputation which our Cabinet Organs have obtained, and the extensive demand for them, have induced dealers to advertise, in some cases, quite different instruments as Cabinet Organs, and in others to represent to purchasers that Harmoniums and other reed organs are the same thing. This is not true. The excellences of our Cabinet Organs, which have given them their high reputation, are the result not merely of the superiority of their workmanship, but also, in large measure, of essential differences in construction, which, being patented, cannot be imitated by other makers. From these arise their better quality and volume of tone and unrivaled capacity for expression. Warerooms in New-York, No. 7 Mercer-st.

MASON BROTHERS.

FIFTY NEW PIANOS, MELODEONS, Alexandre and cabinet organs, at wholesale or retail, at prices as low as any first-class instruments can be purchased. Second-hand pianos at great bargains—prices from $60 to $200. All the above instruments to let, and rent applied if purchased. Monthly payments received for the same. There being some five different makers of pianos in this large stock, purchasers can be suited as well here as elsewhere, and perhaps a little better. 10,000 sheets of music, a little soiled, at 1½ cents per page. Cash paid for second-hand pianos.

HORACE WATERS, No. 481 Broadway, N. Y.

CHAMBERS' COTTAGE OR CABINET Pianos and new scale square pianos, excellent in tone and quality, moderate in price; lower than any other. Bible House, corner 4th-av., in the Bible House. T. H. CHAMBERS.

BOARDMAN, GRAY & CO.'S PIANO-Fortes, with their Patent Iron Rim and Plate, warranted perfect in every particular. For sale at the depot, No. 543 Broadway.

A M'CLELLAN DEMONSTRATION.

An Immense Assemblage in Union-square.

"Little Mac" Indorsed with Great Enthusiasm.

Processions, Speeches, Resolutions, Fireworks, &c.

Last night the unterrified Democracy of the City of New-York made their grand initial demonstration in favor of Gen. GEORGE B. McCLELLAN for the nomination as the candidate of the Chicago Convention for the Presidency of the United States. It was held at Union-square. The purpose being so important in its nature, no pains or expense were spared to make the meeting imposing both in numbers and spirit. Four platforms for speakers were erected, each of which was decorated with the American colors, Chinese lanterns, and canvasses inscribed with mottoes and the names of battles in which Gen. McCLELLAN had participated. The music of a brass band, the firing of cannon, the appearance of firework erections which gave promise of pyrotechnic displays, the efforts made in the Wards to bring out the boys, all tended to bring together a meeting of large magnitude, amounting in the aggregate to about thirty thousand. But, however the meeting may have been successful in numbers and spirit, it was an utter failure so far as ability was concerned.

A formidable list of speakers was announced to be present, but, for the most part, the orators disappointed Gen. McCLELLAN, if not the meeting. Of the distinguished names of the Democratic party, not one was present, and the speeches were made by orators mostly unknown to fame. But even these were, for the most part, inaudible beyond a radius of twenty feet from the stands, on account of the boisterousness of the audience, the firing of cannon, the cheers and ejaculations in favor of McCLELLAN, and the groans and abusive epithets of Mr. LINCOLN, and the marching and countermarchings and martial music of the processions, which kept the meeting in front of the stands in a constant state of confusion. Set speeches were cut short, or modified in the midst of the confusion; and, in substance, they were a repetition of the platitudes of the Democratic press in abuse of the Administration, and in laudation of Gen. McCLELLAN. Nothing more than a brief descriptive sketch of the proceedings can be given.

Stand No. 1.

The meeting was called to order by Dr. SKINNER, who nominated as presiding officer Brig.-Gen. DURYEA, whose appearance upon the stand was the signal for prolonged applause and cheers. After briefly thanking the meeting for the honor conferred upon him, he commenced the reading of the resolutions, as follows:

RESOLUTIONS.

Whereas, The line of policy adopted by the Chief Magistrate of the nation is in opposition to the plain injunctions of the Constitution and his own inaugural declarations, and, under the specious plea of military necessity, he has commenced a system of direct encroachment upon the rights of the States and the people in making arbitrary arrests—in striking down the freedom of speech and the press, and abolishing the right of habeas corpus where rebellion does not exist—in a fanatical attempt to force an equality social and political between races naturally different—in disfranchisement—in holding the electoral vote of States subject to his personal ambition, in defiance of the authority of Congress—and has created a general distrust of his ability to carry the nation safely through the arduous conflict in which it is now engaged; and,

Whereas, What is now wanting to settle this war, is the election of a President who will administer the Government in the spirit of its founders, and afford an opportunity for the people of the South to return to the Union with rights under the Constitution. [Tremendous cheers.]

Therefore Resolved, 1. That the only hope for remedying existing evils, is in a change in the Administration, and an abandonment of its policy.

2. That the salvation of the country now depends on the determination of the people to elect the man of their choice, and it is incumbent upon, and the paramount duty of members of party conventions to ignore all disputed questions of policy, and, in the selection of candidates, to regard the plainly expressed wishes of the masses they are delegated to represent. [Cheers.]

3. That success in the election, in opposition to the powerful combinations of this Administration, depends upon the popularity of the candidate with the army, and the final selection must, therefore, fall on one of the great soldiers who has distinguished himself in defence of the principles upon which the Government was founded.

Resolved, That in Maj.-Gen. GEORGE B. McCLELLAN [prolonged cheers] we recognize those sterling qualities which characterize the true patriot, soldier, statesman and gentleman, and which will insure an Administration alike elevating to the nation and creditable to the civilization of the age; and while we would not disparage the claims of his brother soldiers, we but reiterate the voice of the million which comes upon the wings of the wind from every part of the land, when we declare him the embodiment of the hopes, as he is the choice of the American people. [Cheers.]

Resolved, That our sympathies are deeply enlisted for our brave soldiers in the field, and that we long for the return of the day when, by ballots instead of bullets, we can maintain the Constitution and the Union, and restore to our country the inestimable blessings of an honorable peace. [Cheers.]

Resolved, That we earnestly recommend the friends of McCLELLAN, [cheers,] to hold immediate meetings in every city and county, and give expression to their views as to his nomination by the approaching convention, or by the people; and that they assemble in mass convention at Chicago on Saturday, 27th instant, at 12 o'clock, noon, to take such action as may best unite the conservative elements in the coming campaign. [Cheers.]

On motion, the resolutions were adopted.

The President then introduced Hon. JOHN B. HASKINS as the first speaker. To give a report of the speaker's remarks is utterly impossible. Our reporter sat within ten feet of him, but was utterly unable to hear more than a third of the language he used. At the opening of his speech he stated they had met together to unite their forces in favor of Gen. McCLELLAN for the next Presidency. He spoke disparagingly of President LINCOLN, and alluded to an alleged dispatch sent by him to Gen. McCLELLAN after the battle of Antietam, in which he had said, "God bless you and those who are with you," and said that if Mr. LINCOLN were to-morrow to send a telegraphic dispatch to Gen. McCLELLAN it would not contain a blessing but a curse. He next alluded to the pledges which had been made by the Administration when it came into power, and to the pledges contained in the Chicago platform, that Slavery should not be interfered with in the States where it existed. He referred also to the action taken by Congress in 1861, resolving that Congress had no power to interfere with Slavery in the States, and to the proposition introduced by Hon. CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS to so amend the Constitution that local institutions, Slavery among the number, should not be disturbed. But this man LINCOLN had been false to all his pledges. The Emancipation Proclamation of Jan. 1, 1863, was in opposition to the Constitution, and to the laws of the United States, and to his open pledges, to the pledges of the Chicago platform and of a republican Congress. His last proclamation—"To whom it may concern"—sent to GEORGE SANDERS, had stated that he would receive no offers for peace unless the abolition of Slavery was to be especially recognized. He had usurped powers which he had no right to, and had done acts which had brought CHARLES I. to the block and LOUIS XVI. to the guillotine. The speaker said that he had been admonished by a paragraph in the *Herald* to speak in favor of Gen. GRANT and not against him. It afforded him pleasure to speak in favor of the great soldierly ability of Gen. GRANT. [Cries of "No, no, no," "He's played out," and loud cheers for McCLELLAN.] He did not know but if Gen. GRANT had bagged LEE'S army he might have been the next President of the United States. [Cries of "No, no, he wouldn't."] If McCLELLAN hadn't been interfered with, he would, long ere this, have restored the old Union. [Cheers.] But the Ides of November were approaching, and when he (the speaker) looked around and saw the immense enthusiasm for Gen. McCLELLAN, he was certain he would be the next President of the United States. [Cheers.] This was not the only case when abuse and falsification had resulted in the success of the persons sought to be injured. Gen. JACKSON had thus been persecuted and abused, but the people took him up and made him President. The pressure of power and public patronage which had been brought by the Administration against Gen. McCLELLAN was so great that it was the duty of every patriotic citizen to come forward to his support. If the country was to be saved it must be through a change of the Administration. The war was going on at a cost of four millions of dollars a day, and, notwithstanding the assertions of the Administration to the contrary, our national debt amounted to over four thousand millions of dollars. The soldiers of the Army of the Potomac had not been paid from four to six months.

[At this point of the speaker's remarks the confusion became so great that it was impossible to hear anything more of them.]

The Chairman introduced as the next speaker Col. MANSFIELD DAVIS, who proceeded to address the meeting. He alluded to the grand review of the Army of the Potomac at Bailey's Cross Roads, in October, 1861, when cheer after cheer by the soldiers rent the air as they passed Gen. McCLELLAN. But the cheers on that occasion were as gentle words compared to the cheers that greeted his name here. He was present, too, as the regimental Commander of the Ira Harris Light Cavalry, six months later, when that great Army of the Potomac, once so powerful, came from the Rappahannock to the second field of Bull Run, to fight the second battle of politicians. They came in broken, dispirited, worn down by disease, battle and exposure, and with their hearts gone, even as the heart of this great nation was now sunk in dismay and fear. But when it was announced to them that GEO. B. McCLELLAN was again to be their Commander, their hearts were again lifted up, for they saw that victory was before them, and they pushed onward to a triumph on the field of Antietam. [Tremendous cheers.] One peculiarity of Gen. McCLELLAN's campaign was that no matter how bad the situation, the next move he made always placed us in a better condition than we were before. The speaker then animadverted in severe terms upon Mr. LINCOLN. If we wanted a change of Generals in the Army of the Potomac to save the country after POPE's defeat, so we wanted a change of Generals at the head of the nation to insure another victory like Antietam; in short, we wanted Gen. McCLELLAN at the head of the nation, for we had enough of Gen. LINCOLN. (Groans and laughter.) We wanted a man who could lead this great nation on to victory, and restore to us the Constitution and the supremacy of the laws. He had heard, with sorrow, during the last three years, that the Constitution which our forefathers had made was only intended for times of peace, when we were under the government of the constable. But we wanted a new man at the head of the Government, who believed that the Constitution should be respected in time of war; who was without pledges to any one, and who had shown qualities of firmness, bravery, self-reliance and patriotism, and that man was the patriot, statesman and Christian, GEORGE B. McCLELLAN.

Four other speeches were made at this stand, by a Mr. MURPHY, of Albany; Mr. EAGAN, of Williamsburgh; HIRAM KETCHUM, Jr., of New-York, and Mr. JOHN CORLEY, of Washington. The confusion, however, was so great by the marching of the Ward processions and the beating of drums, that it was impossible to hear more than an occasional sentence of the speaker's remarks, and the little that was heard, show that the tone, temper and spirit were the same as that of previous speeches.

Stand No. 2.

Was called to order, and Hon. W. F. JENNINGS appointed President. After thanking the multitude for the honor done him he introduced Hon. E. O. PERRIN. Mr. PERRIN handled the Administration very fiercely. He said that while Democrats were fighting our battles at the South, President LINCOLN was trying to cut off the heads of all who held office at the North, but that this could not stop their progress; that the present Government were using the people's money and blood for an abolition crusade, but that the Democratic party were now going to make itself heard, and were going to take the gallant soldier who heads the movement, and who would say to the South, "When you are ready to stop fighting and come back, come back, niggers and all." A man whose record will show that he will and can fight, and who goes forward with the sword in one hand and the olive branch in the other—we say he can restore this Union, but it will not be by a crusade of confiscation and abolitionism. Tennessee was once nearly ready to come back in the Union, but now she will not until this abolition sway is over. McCLELLAN was removed because his plans were too good for the immaculate ones at Washington, but he is not to be crushed, and next November we will prove it. He closed by saying that he expected the delegates at Chicago would act out the plans of the people and nominate GEORGE B. McCLELLAN for President.

The President then read a set of resolutions which were unanimously adopted. He next introduced Hon. Judge EVANS, of Texas, who said he appeared in behalf of hundreds of thousands of his fellow people. He had evidence which led him to believe that President LINCOLN designed that we should never have another free vote; that he will carry the States by the bayonet, and that if that is not enough it will be accomplished by fraudulent votes in Arkansas and other States; and if you intend to put him out and McCLELLAN in, you must pile up your votes so high that he cannot beat you by his fraudulent votes. It is you who must restore every State to the Union, and that is to be accomplished by the election of GEORGE B. McCLELLAN. He did not believe McCLELLAN was the only man under whom the South would come back, but he was the available man, for the Southerners regard him as a sufferer for opinion's sake, and a man who would enable them to come back to the Union with honor and glory. What the South is fighting for is the right of self-government, as guaranteed them by our forefathers.

Hon. ELI P. NORTON followed. He said that the American people were always ready to give credit to the man who perilled his life for his country. The victories in Western Virginia under McCLELLAN had raised the people from despondency to hopefulness. McCLELLAN from a disorganized mob made one of the most powerful armies in the world, and that, when it was ready to take the field, a spirit of jealousy took possession of the authorities at Washington, and they depleted his army, and took part of his men away from him—that they finally gave the army to Gen. POPE, who was defeated, and Gen. McCLELLAN was again called to defend Washington. They had stripped him of his command to bury him in obscurity; but the people in that obscurity fixed their eyes upon him, and decided that he must be the man to save the country. The youth of New-York were in favor of McCLELLAN, and he wished to give this as a manifesto to instruct the delegates to the Chicago Convention.

The President then introduced Hon. Judge BEACH, of Queen's County. He said he had come from the country to see whether the people of New-York will support a man who can govern the country. For the past three years to be a Democrat was to be abused and slandered as a man never should be. If you differed with the Administration, they would assail you with epithets too vile to be used by men. He wished to know what had become of all the men and money. Once it had been our boast that no foreign minions could come over here. Now the French were in Mexico. If the Democratic party had been in power, this would not have been so. The Administration had removed the greatest soldier of the age, because they were afraid of his honesty and power. He has been abused as no man except ANDREW JACKSON was abused, and you may rest assured that any man who is persecuted by this Administration has something in him.

The meeting was afterward addressed by Col. MANSFIELD DAVIS, Mr. OSTRANDER and others, after which a large and beautiful flag was raised, bearing a portrait of Gen. McCLELLAN. The bands playing and many colored lights burning about it, the effect was very beautiful.

Next were displayed

THE FIREWORKS.

These consisted of a large number of rockets, volcanoes, colored fire, several large wheels; and last, a very handsome work, representing an eagle holding in his claws a scroll bearing the name

M'CLELLAN;

beneath it a bust of McCLELLAN in a star, and below it again the words:

"Our Platform,
The Constitution and the Union."

Stand No. 3.

The meeting at this stand was organized by the appointment of HIRAM KETCHAM, Sr., to the chair, who proceeded to give a rather extensive review of the civic and military career of Gen. McCLELLAN, charging the Administration with breaking faith with him, and withholding its forces to compel his defeat before Richmond. He stated that he was compelled against his earnest protest to leave off his designs of taking Richmond, and after defeating LEE on the field of Antietam with an army demoralized by the late defeat under POPE, he was removed from command. What would have happened had he been retained in command? Not less than twenty thousand men were lost at Chancellorsville, under BURNSIDE. MEADE succeeded, and *prevented* the enemy from reaching Washington. Gen GRANT succeeded—[At this point there were cries of "Butcher, butcher," followed by confusion.] Gen. GRANT acts under the orders of the President. [Groans.] He remembered the caution of the *Herald*. He did not blame Gen. Grant. [Voices—ABE LINCOLN.] Shall we have a change? [Cries of "Yes, yes."] The war had failed, not from want of men or money, but from imbecility and weakness in the head. [Laughter.] From his heart he desired peace, upon terms honorable to the Government, and such as Gen. McCLELLAN would approve and ratify. [Cheers.] Our fellow-citizens in the South were in error, but though in error, they were sincere. He was not afraid to say he was more desirous now of being united to the South than ever before. [Here the speaker was compelled to stop on account of the great confusion.]

The resolutions were then read and adopted amid much cheering.

The next speaker introduced was Mr. F. V. SEVERS, who stated that in the presence of the vast assembly, and in despite of the despotism of a long rule of oppression, the people had not forgotten their rights. [Cheers.] The object of this meeting was to recommend to the Democracy of our country a representative man, of a pure and spotless name—a man patient in humiliation, modest in victory. In the election of McCLELLAN, the South would see that there is a reactionary spirit at the North, which would give them the Constitution inviolate.

Col. E. B. NORTON, of Texas, was introduced, who made an exceedingly tedious speech. Mr. NORTON's remarks were almost entirely lost to our reporter, owing to the confusion and the poor elocutionary powers of the speaker. The crowd was relieved by a song from Mr. CARRIGAN.

The Chairman next introduced Dr. DANIEL CARTER, "a true Union man from Tennessee." Mr. CARTER wished them to understand that although he was a Southern man he was not in favor of the rebellion. He had been for three years a wanderer from his native land. In LINCOLN's lawful acts he was with him, but in his unlawful acts he was not. He was from Tennessee, from the same State with ANDREW JOHNSON, and he considered him the worst man in America today. He was the profanest man he ever knew and a common drunkard. He was brought up a Whig, in the school of HENRY CLAY, yet there was one Democrat he could vote for. He had confidence in him. That man was Gen. GEORGE B. McCLELLAN. [Great cheering.]

Mr. WM. W. HEWIT, Capt. RYNDERS and others made some remarks, after which the meeting adjourned.

New State Emigrant Hospital, Ward's Island.

LAYING THE CORNER-STONE.

INTERESTING CEREMONIES.

Yesterday afternoon the foundation stone of the new State Emigrant Hospital on Ward's Island was laid with appropriate ceremonies. At 2 o'clock P. M. the steamer left Castle Garden, having on board the Commissioners and a large number of distinguished guests, specially invited to be present on the important occasion. Among the gentlemen on board were, THURLOW WEED, Senator MANGER, Monroe County; Senator STRONG, Brooklyn; Senator LAMBIER, of Albany; J. V. L. PRUYN, of Albany; Mayor WOOD, Brooklyn; Ex-Mayor KALBFLEISCH, Brooklyn; Commissioners of Police, Messrs. ACTON and BERGEN, Superintendent KENNEDY, Collector BARNEY, Dr. GARISH, &c., &c.

The company on arrival shortly afterward, proceeded to that part of the ground where the ceremonies took place.

The proceedings were opened with prayer by Rev Dr. PETERS. The venerable President of the Commissioners, Hon. GULIAN C. VERPLANCK, then delivered an eloquent address. He said:

FELLOW-CITIZENS: On behalf of the people of New-York, of whom the Commissioners of Emigration are the agents and trustees for one of the many wise and beneficent institutions for the relief of distress, I bid you welcome. You have met here to witness the foundation of an hospital edifice to be a portion of the State Emigrant Hospital. This, it is trusted, will eminently promote the benevolent objects for which this commission and the system that they administer were instituted. It is now more than sixteen years since the Legislature of New-York enacted a carefully considered and wisely framed system for the relief of the injuries and evils under which alien emigrants arriving at this port were then constantly suffering. That system has since been modified as circumstances required or experience suggested, but its principles and main provisions remain unaltered, whilst its operations and effects have swelled to a magnitude far beyond any expectations of its framers. Since May, 1847, nearly three millions of alien emigrants have landed at this port, seeking in this land relief from the evils which they had experienced or had reason to dread, in the land of their birth. About one-third of this number have received aid from this Commission in temporary relief, advances to forward them to the place of their destination, or in care and support in local institutions. The hospital and refuge under the immediate charge of the Commission show on their records the care and treatment of about 200, and cases of disease or injury, many of them of the most serious nature. It is no slight evidence of the wisdom of this system, that it has been nearly self-supporting, and that, too, without any serious burden on those who contribute to its support. The commissioners have always been happy to acknowledge that much of the efficiency and economy with which the emigrant fund has been administered, is mainly due to the judicious provisions of the law by which that fund was always limited in amount in proportion to the number entitled to receive its benefits. The speaker referred to the great improvements in practical sanitary science, in connection with hospital buildings, which had taken place within the last few years, such as fresh air, exposure to light, liberal supplies of water for every purpose, thorough sewerage, and construction of buildings, preventing the spreading of infection, and adding, at the same time, to the cure of disease beyond the most sanguine medical calculations. After alluding to the great hospitals of London, Paris and Berlin, and their splendid architectural beauties, making a touching allusion to the world-renowned philanthropist, FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE. He gave a short description of the present buildings, contrasting the ratio of mortality in the hospitals of the two greatest capitals of the civilized world, London and Paris. He stated that it appeared from a report published in 1863, that the most decided superiority in the ratio of deaths over the time honored hospitals of the old world exists in favor of the unpretending brick buildings on Ward's Island.

After giving a few more similar statistics, and description of the new proposed buildings, he concluded his eloquent address by saying, "we now proceed to the grateful duty of laying the corner-stone of an edifice which, it is humbly trusted, may long endure as a monument of the wise and humane legislation of our noble State, relieving the destitute and diseased stranger." [Great applause.]

The following documents were then deposited in the leaden box: The daily and other newspapers of New-York.

Report of Commissioners of Emigration from their organization, May 5, 1847, to Dec. 31, 1863.

Act of Incorporation.

Reports of the Emigrants' Savings Bank from September, 1850, to Dec. 31, 1863.

Plans and specifications of buildings.

Corporation Manual of New-York for 1863.

Corporation Manual of Brooklyn for 1863.

The President then proceeded to lay the foundation-stone, after which, Mr. CASSERLY, General Agent of the Commissioners, read the list of documents deposited, and the general plan of the building, from which it appeared that the hospital buildings are five in number, arranged upon the pavilion plan.

The centre building three stories high, the other four two stories high, separated by a wide courtyard, completely isolating them from each other. The wards will contain accommodations for 300 beds; each bed will have 1,200 cubic feet of air, which is the largest number allowed in the best hospitals. The building will be plain, but handsome, and the cost, it is expected, will not exceed $300,000.

The "Gloria in Excelsis" was sung by a portion of the choir of Trinity Church, of New-York. At the conclusion the Rev. Dr. PETERS, in the absence of the Vicar-General of this Diocese, who was unexpectedly prevented from being present, pronounced the benediction.

The company then proceeded to the house of the Superintendent, where they sat down to a most elegant entertainment, prepared by Mr. INGAM. Ample justice having been done to the viands, &c., President VERPLANCK, in a few appropriate remarks, proposed the health of the Executive of the State of New-York, also that of Ex-Gov. HUNT. The healths of the Commissioners of Emigration, the President, Mr. WEED, Mr. PURDY, Mr. CASSERLY, the national officers, were given, with several others. The company broke up about 8 o'clock, after spending a most pleasant afternoon. The weather was everything that could be desired.

The polite courtesies and attentions of Mr. CASSERLY on the occasion were generally acknowledged and appreciated by all present.

Arrival of a Whaler.

NEW-BEDFORD, Tuesday, Aug. 9.

Arrived, bark *Elizabeth*, of Westport, FRANCIS, Atlantic Ocean, ten days from Charleston ground, with 60 barrels sperm oil; sent home 250 barrels sperm oil. The *Elizabeth* sailed Feb. 3, 1864, and returned on account of the illness of Mrs. FRANCIS, the Captain's wife. Reports spoke July 30, on Charleston ground, schooners *Watchman*, TILLSON, Provincetown, oil, as last reported; *Allegaay*, RICH, Provincetown, with 135 barrels sperm oil all told; also, reports 4th, off Hatteras, saw a gunboat fire at, and bring to, a bark and afterward take her in tow; supposed she was a prize; also, spoke Aug. 7, lat. 38, long. 3, bark *Sharpsburgh*, STOWERS, from New-York for Pensacola.

NEW-JERSEY.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—Coroner FARREL, of Jersey City, held an inquest yesterday on the body of a colored man, named JOHN RUMLEY, who was killed the evening previous. Deceased attempted to jump on one of the New-Jersey Railroad cars, but, missing, fell to the ground, and had one of his legs crushed by the wheel passing over it. The injured man was conveyed to the Alms-house Hospital, where he died during the night. A verdict of accidental death was rendered. RUMLEY resided at No. 100 West Fifty-ninth-street, New-York.

ISSUE OF BONDS.—At a special meeting of the Jersey City Common Council, on Tuesday night, a resolution was adopted, empowering the Committee on Finance to advertise for proposals for a loan of $243,000, on bonds of the city, at 7 per cent, for twenty-five years, with which to redeem temporary bonds, already issued. A resolution was also adopted, providing for the issuing of bonds, in sums of $400, for one year, at 7 per cent, for the purpose of paying bounties to volunteers.

THE LATE DRAFT.—Yesterday there was a deficiency in the late draft in Jersey City of 23 men, as follows: First Ward, 2; Second, 9; Third, 1; Fourth, 1; Fifth, 6; Sixth, 4.

The enrollment Board will close its sitting next week, after which time all who have failed to report will be considered as deserters.

PEACHES.—There arrived in Jersey City yesterday four trains of cars loaded entirely with peaches for the New-York market. It is estimated that these cars contained over 10,000 baskets of peaches.

Arrivals in the City.

Maj.-Gen. Francis S. Barlow, who has recently been called to mourn the irreparable loss of his loving and patriotic wife, is at the Brevoort House. He will join his command at the front in a day or two.

Hon. D. Pratt and wife, Syracuse; Capt. McDougall, U. S. Navy; Col. L. Kent, Twenty-ninth Illinois, and Capt. Morrison, Toronto, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Hon. F. Somerville, Kingston, C. W.; Col. D. Alden, Augusta, Me., and Maj. Lehman, Washington, are at the Astor House.

Pennsylvania.

GOV. CURTIN'S MESSAGE TO THE LEGISLATURE IN SPECIAL SESSION.

We have already given a brief abstract of the message sent to the Pennsylvania Legislature now in special session. Gov. CURTIN says:

"I have called you together in advance of your adjourned session for the purpose of taking some action for the defence of the State. From the commencement of the rebellion Pennsylvania has done her whole duty to the Government, lying as her southern counties do in the immediate vicinity of the border; and thus exposed to sudden invasion, a selfish policy would have led her to retain a sufficient part of her military force for our defence. In so doing she would have failed in her duty to the whole country; not only would her men have been withheld from the field of general operations, but the loans and taxation which would have become necessary would have, to a large extent, diminished the ability of her people to comply with the pecuniary demands of the United States. She would have also necessarily interfered with and hampered all the military action of the Government, and made herself, to some extent, responsible for any failures and short-comings that may have occurred in pursuance of the policy thus deliberately adopted. This State has steadily devoted her men to the great service. From the beginning she has always been among the first to respond to the calls of the United States, as shown by her history from the three months men and the reserve corps to the present moment. Thus faithfully fulfilling all her own obligation, she has a right to be defended by the national force as part of a common country. Any other view would be absurd and unjust. She, of course, cannot complain when she suffers by the necessary contingencies of war. The reflections that have in too many quarters been made upon the people of her southern counties are most unfounded. How could an agricultural people in an open country be expected to rise suddenly and beat back hostile forces which had defeated organized veteran armies of the Government? It is of course expected that the inhabitants of an invaded country will do what is in their power to resist the invaders, and the facts hereinafter stated will show, I think, that the people of these counties have not failed in this duty. If Pennsylvania, by reason of her geographical position, has required to be defended by the National forces, it has only been against the common enemy; it has never been necessary to weaken the army in the field by sending heavy detachments of veterans to save her cities from being devastated by small bands of ruffians, composed of their own inhabitants; nor have her people been disposed to sneer at the great masses of law-abiding citizens in any other State who have required such protection. Yet, when a brutal enemy, pursuing a defeated body of Union forces crosses our border and burns a defenceless town, this horrid barbarity, instead of firing the hearts of all the people of our common country, is actually in some quarters made the occasion of mocks and gibes at the unfortunate sufferers, thousands of whom have been rendered houseless, and these heartless scoffs proceed from the very men who, when the State authorities, foreseeing the danger, were taking precautionary measures, ridiculed the idea of there being any danger, sneered at the exertions to prepare meeting it, and succeeding, to some extent, in thwarting their efforts to raise forces. These men are themselves morally responsible for the calamity over which they now chuckle and rub their hands. It might have been hoped, nay, we had a right to expect that the people of the loyal States, engaged in a common effort to preserve their Government and all that is dear to freemen, would have forgotten, at least for the time, their wretched local jealousies, and sympathized with their loyal fellow-citizens wherever resident within the border of our common country. It should be remembered that the original source of the present rebellion was in such jealousies, encouraged for wicked purposes, by unscrupulous politicians.

The men who for any purpose now continue to encourage them, ought to be held as public enemies; enemies of our Union and our peace, and should be treated as such.

The following correspondence is quoted:

STATE OF MARYLAND, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
ANNAPOLIS, July 1, 1864.

His Excellency President Lincoln, President of the United States:

SIR: The repeated raids across the Potomac River, made by portions of the rebel army, and the extent of the damage they have succeeded so frequently in inflicting, have most injuriously affected the people of Maryland and Pennsylvania in the neighborhood of that river, and many of them, it is believed, as the only security against such losses in the future, are seriously considering the propriety of abandoning their present homes, and seeking safety at the North.

It seems to us that not merely in the sectional aspect of the case, but in its national relation, the security of the border line between the loyal and rebellious States is an object justifying and requiring a disposition of a portion of the national force with an especial view to its defence.

The Potomac river can only be crossed in its ordinary state of water at some five or six fords, and we propose to enlist from our respective States a volunteer force that shall be sufficient, with the aid of the fortifications which the force itself can speedily construct, to effectually guard them all. We ask of the Government that the recruits so raised shall be credited to the quotas of our several States on the call last made, to be armed, equipped and supplied as other volunteers in the service.

We are aware that, as a general rule, well-founded objections exist to the enlistment of a force to be exclusively used for home or local defence, but we regard such a service as we now suggest as an exceptional case, and the complete protection of this part of our frontier as of admitted national importance.

For after the outbreak of the rebellion, the importance of a special defence of the region bordering on the upper Potomac was recognized by the Government, and Hon. FRANCIS THOMAS, of Maryland, was authorized by it to raise three regiments, with a view to the protection of the counties on either side of that river.

Regiments were raised, but the subsequent exigencies of the service required their employment elsewhere, and they therefore afford, at present, no particular security to that region beyond other troops in the service.

The necessity, as we think, for some such peculiar provision, has now become so obvious that we would with great respect, but most earnestly, urge upon your Excellency the expediency of acceding to the suggestions we have made, and we will immediately set about raising the forces required, and we have no doubt they will be promptly secured. We have the honor to be, with great respect,

Your obedient servant,
A. W. BRADFORD,
A. G. CURTIN.

The following letter from the Assistant Adjutant-General, dated Aug. 1, 1864, is the only reply received by me up to this time:

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 1, 1864.

His Excellency the Governor of Pennsylvania, Harrisburgh, Pa.:

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the joint letter from yourself and the Governor of Maryland, dated July 21, 1864, asking authority to raise a volunteer force in your respective States, to be exclusively used for home or local defence, and for guarding the fords of the Potomac.

In reply, I am directed by the Secretary of War to inform you that the proposition has been fully considered, and that the authority asked for cannot be granted. In this connection please see the act of Congress, approved Feb. 13, 1862, as promulgated in General Orders No. 15, series of 1862, from this office. I have the honor to remain, Sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

(Signed) THOS. M. VINCENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

MEM.—Similar letter sent his Excellency, the Governor of Maryland, this date.

On the suggestion made by citizens of the border counties, the following communication, dated July 22, 1864, was made by Major-Gen. COUCH to the Secretary of War:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE SUSQUEHANNA,
HARRISBURGH, Penn., July 22, 1864.

Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

SIR: During the recent raid into Maryland, the citizens of Chambersburgh turned out with a determination to stand by the few soldiers present, and hold the town against any cavalry force that might assault it.

Five hundred citizens of York, irrespective of party, volunteered, were armed, and went down the Northern Central Railroad to guard the bridges and hold their own. This is stated in order to show you that the border citizens are beginning to realize that by united action they have the strength to protect themselves against any ordinary raiding party.

Inclosed I invite your attention to a letter addressed to the Governor, together with the indorsement, upon the subject of forming a special corps from the six border counties most exposed.

If ten thousand men can be thus organized, its existence would be a protection, and give confidence. I am informed that the general sentiment of the people in question is in favor of something being done at once, and as a military measure, think it will be of essential service to the General Government, and recommend that the War Department encourage the movement by authorizing the loan or issue of uniforms, provided the law in question is enacted. It is believed that the militia law of this State will practically prove of no value, excepting that an enrollment will probably be made. I am, Sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. N. COUCH.

Gov. CURTIN says further:

"I also recommend that the Governor be authorized to form, either by the acceptance of volunteers or by drafting in such parts of the State as he may deem expedient, a special corps of militia, to consist in due proportion of cavalry, artillery and infantry, to be kept up to the full number of fifteen regiments, to be styled Minute Men, who shall be sworn and mustered into the service of the State for three years, who shall assemble for drill at such times and places as he may direct; who shall be clothed, armed and equipped by the State, and paid when assembled for drill or called into service, and who shall at all times be liable to be called into immediate service for the defence of the State, independently of the remainder of the militia.

As this force would be subject to sudden calls, the largest part of it should be organized in the counties lying on our exposed border, and as the people of these counties have more personal interest in their protection, the recommendation is made to authorize the Governor to designate the parts of the State in which it shall be raised, and to save the time and expense of transporting troops from remote parts of the State, and the subsistence and pay in going to and from the border.

A body of men so organized will, it is believed, be effective to prevent raids and invasions. The expenses of clothing, arming and equipping such a force cannot be correctly ascertained, but the Quartermaster-General has been directed to approximate estimates for your information, which will be independent of pay and subsistence.

The State should provide at least six four-gun batteries of field artillery, with all the modern improvements.

The suggestion has been frequently made by unreflecting persons that the State should raise a force, and keep it permanently in the field for her defence.

Apart from other considerations, it is to be observed that the expenses of such a measure would be quite beyond the present ability of the State.

To raise and maintain an army of fifteen regiments—and any smaller force would be inadequate—would involve an annual expenditure of more than fifteen millions of dollars.

The plan which I have above proposed would, I think, give the State efficient protection, and if the Legislature should think fit to adopt it, the expense can be readily provided for by loan or otherwise.

Having an organized force under the control of the authorities of the State, and mustered into service for domestic protection, we would not as heretofore loose time in arranging for transportation and supplies with the national Government.

When it became necessary to call it into the field, where, thoroughly organized, it should be in all its appointments an army which could be increased from our enrolled and classified citizens.

The plan which I have above suggested is the result of reflection and experience which I have had during the last three years, and I have felt it to be my duty to submit it for your consideration."

A Naval Mystery.

THE CALORIC ENGINE TO PROPEL THE DICTATOR.

It is quite useless to conceal the fact that no steam power will propel the great ocean iron-clad *Dictator* on her forthcoming European voyage. The Ericsson caloric engine will be the motive power, and the manner in which its progress at the Delamater Iron Works has been effected, without the slightest intimation on the part of the press that anything mysterious was going on, shows that the contractor attaches undue importance to secrecy. If the engine fails—as fail we are assured it cannot—the country must know the fact some time or other; if it succeeds, premature announcements cannot impair, but must necessarily enhance, the triumph of genius.

The *Dictator* is now slowly fitting out.

The *Puritan* is not known to have a caloric engine, but it is not unlikely that her moving force will be the same as the *Dictator*, if that should succeed, as the *Puritan* cannot soon be finished.

Naval.

The United States steamer *Kensington*, WM. G. SALTONSTALL, Acting Volunteer Commanding, from Fortress Monroe in thirty-two hours, arrived yesterday morning.

LIST OF OFFICERS.

Acting Volunteer Lieut. Commanding, WM. G. SALTONSTALL; Acting Master, John F. Winchester; Acting Assistant Paymaster, D. H. Kimberly; Acting Assistant Surgeon, John Flynn; Acting First Assistant Surgeon, J. W. O'Conner; Acting Ensigns, William H. Dumont, Wm. H. Williams, C. A. Babcock, H. D. Whittemore and Isaac Pease; Acting Second Assistant Engineers, J. D. Miller and Robert Wallace; Acting Third Assistant Engineers, John F. Sloan and Thos. H. Barrett; Acting Master's Mates, Chas. D. Duncan, H. G. Schandeach and Thos. H. Lawrence; Captain's Clerk, Frank Harrison; Paymaster's Clerk, J. E. Vail.

Fifth-avenue Evening Stock Exchange.

$10,000	Am. Gold...s3	254⅞	300	M. S. & N. I. R...	92⅛
10,000	do..........s3	255	100	do............	92
5,000	do..........b3	255¼	100	do............	92⅜
300	Erie Railway.....	112⅞	100	do............	92¼
700	do..........b2	113	100	do..........b3	92¼
700	do............	113	200	do..........s3	92⅛
100	Hud. Riv. R....b3	134¾	100	do..........s4	92¼
300	do............	134¾	100	Ill. Cen. R.........	129⅛
200	Reading R.........	136⅜	100	Chi. & R. I. R....	114⅜
200	do............	136⅜	400	P., Ft. W. & C.....	116
100	Mariposa M. Co...	46¼			

[Advertisement.]

CHASTE AS ICE AND PURE AS SNOW.—The Fragrant Sozodont is a scientific composition of the purest and choicest ingredients of the oriental vegetable kingdom. Every ingredient is well known to have a beneficial effect on the teeth and gums. It removes all disagreeable odors, even that of tobacco. It speedily removes those ravages which children sustain in their teeth, owing to improper use of sweet and acid articles, which imperceptibly destroy them.

Sold by Druggists.

[Advertisement.]

HEADS.—Busts, Casts, Skulls, Drawings, etc., are on free exhibition at the Phrenological Cabinet, at No. 389 Broadway. Charts, with full written descriptions of character, given when desired. See the *Phrenological Journal*, for August; sent by first post for twenty cents, by Messrs. FOWLER & WELLS, No. 389 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

A BAD BREATH THE GREATEST CURSE THE HUMAN FAMILY IS HEIR TO.—How many lovers it has separated—how many friends forever parted! The subject is so delicate your nearest friend will not mention it, and you are ignorant of the fact yourself. To effect a radical cure use the "Balm of a Thousand Flowers" as a dentifrice, night and morning. It also beautifies the complexion, removing all tan, pimples and freckles, leaving the skin soft and white. For sale by all druggists.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire proof Safes, and HERRING's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD's Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Sailed.

AUG. 10.—*In steamship Scotia, for Liverpool.*—Mrs. Craig and 3 children, England; Mr. and Mrs. John Ahsbahs, New-York; Mrs. R. L. Smith and daughter, New-Orleans; Charles F. Taylor, Baltimore; S. W. Moury, Providence; Miss Taylor, Baltimore; Juan Echevvina, Miss Hurlado, J. Mosquera, V. Hurlado, Mr. and Mrs. Charles T. Bidwell, infant and servant, Panama; Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Palsor, New-York; Mrs. W. M. Winans, 3 children and servant, New-Jersey; F. Ludlow, Chicago; A. Sampson, Maine; A. Juguenot, E. L. Corning, New-York; J. T. Allmeni Calf, Camille Pesnel, France; James Mormands, Scotland; Miss M. King, New-York; Mr. and Mrs. P. Dominquez, two children and servant, A. Dominquez, Havana; Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Robinson, two children and servant, New-Orleans; E. B. Hart, New-York; F. Bozza and child, Philadelphia; Mrs. Anliguevea, Spain; Master A. Cameron, Toronto; Admiral Simpson, Henry Simpson, Chili; M. Bencocald, A. Elias Person, G. A. Thompson, Wisconsin; E. Dormitzer, San Francisco; M. Ullmann, Mrs. J. G. Estefani, Havana; J. Hamilton, Chas. Vcled, Master Bache Cunard, New-York; Mr. and Mrs. Oppermann, Havana; R. Atkinson, Mr. and Mrs. W. May, New-York; J. T. Rodd, John Hall, New-Orleans; L. J. Cohen, New-York; Miss L. J. Hall, New-Orleans; Hon. James H. Campbell, wife, daughter and son, Miss V. Hall and Miss E. E. Hall, New-Orleans; Dr. and Mrs. Rynes, Mrs. Crabb and Miss Crabb, Cuba; Mr. and Mrs. E. Garcia, three children and infant, Venezuela; W. B. Lockwood, W. G. C. Eliot and servant, G. Whittemore, Liverpool; Jno. Mure, New-Orleans; J. W. King, Sir W. E. Logan, Montreal; James Duncan, New-York; Jas. E. English, New-Haven; E. Riggs, New-York; Stephen Brownell, Providence; O. W. Dodge, New-York; M. De Berdoduno, Henry Bullen, England; F. Waldthausen, New-York; Count Piper and servant, G. Mulleson, B. Hughes, Philadelphia; Dr. D. Bush, W. Dudley Kinbrick, D. Clark, Kentucky; A. Geitz, New-York; N. Lopez, R. Lopez, Havana; J. Tyson, Baltimore; Gen. R. C. de Revera, J. P. de Revera, Inspector-Gen. Berry and servant, A. D. White, Thos. B. Clifton and servant, Wm. Brund, New-York; C. T. Haas, New-York; J. H. Welch, Connecticut; D. E. Hawley, New-York; James McIntyre, Hamilton; W. Jackson, England; Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Tompkins, New-York; Benj. Fish, New-York; E. M. Curtis, New-York; Jno. Coshcroft, Rhode Island; Rev. N. Makie, New-York; C. Mason, Chicago; J. Coalsworth, Illinois; John J. Foster, New-York; M. B. Stewart, England; James Lindsay, Pittsburgh; E. Murphy, New-York; E. Bevinger, New-York, Mr. Jas. Spencer, England; E. J. King, New-York.

In steamship Liberty, for Havana—Marquis Villalba, son and servant, Baroness De Cussac, J. Cabradina, F. Maury, Gaspar A. De Betencourt, Pedro De Betencourt, Arthur Casanova, Andreas Cayro, Charles Relliet, V. G. Abrea, F. Perez, J. Perez, J. Thompson, J. Escalada, M. F. Mestre, F. Cordova, N. Sunrock, F. Govin, B. Govin, M. Valera, P. Palasson, F. Ortis, Pedro Pie, Juan P. Garcia, J. Pina and lady, F. M. Munro, P. R. Ortega, Miss M. Villarnelle, E. Villarnelle, F. Molina and lady, B. Losado, F. Vivian, F. Escheora, P. D. Ward, Wm. Hogan, J. B. Perry, B. Vergara, A. P. Franeke, Edward Bollo, Imputa Luiggi, A. Robertson, G. Guma, lady and child, R. Simpson, J. Miranda, J. C. McCay, H. W. Loray, H. Hatch, R. Garcia, A. Ressler, J. E. Backman, Hypolite Cartier.

In steamship Yazoo, for New-Orleans—Lieut.-Com. W. W. Low, E. M. Randall and lady, Leon Chesse and lady, E. A. Blakeman, W. H. Coppock, Charles Loby, R. B. Long, wife and child, Wm. Davis, Col. H. H. Morse, Capt. H. A. Holmes, Louis Linechal, wife and child, Ed. Weymann, J. Galimir, D. Dearborn, Major G. A. Fisk, A. McCarty, Jules Aulonie, Major E. A. Osborne, E. P. Christie, C. E. Potter, Wm. Matheson, J. Cabary, F. J. White, Mrs. G. H. Grieff and daughter, Miss Dubois, S. B. Brown, Lewis Gastann, L. Buddendorf, S. S. Stevens, Lieut C. A Johns, H. W. Knocke, J. Friedrich, C. Caspar, Isidore Giraud, J. M. Gould, E. Maupay, J. Frank, Richard Grade, B. Siebun, Carl Spinlger, Julia Quick, Anna Smith, Mrs. Emily Reed, and others in steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 5 06 | Sun sets..... 7 05 | Moon sets... 11 51

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 1 06 | Gov. Island.. 1 55 | Hell Gate... 3 17

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....WEDNESDAY, Aug. 10.

Cleared.

Steamers Scotia, (Br.,) Judkins, Liverpool, E. Cunard; J. R. Thompson, McKaig, Baltimore, [illegible]; Liberty, Wilson, Havana, Bargeau & Co.; [illegible] Traub, Philadelphia, J. H. Briggs; Potomac, [illegible] Portland, H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Ships Die Figlie, (Aus.,) Galanewish, Newry, [illegible] & Belcher; Emily Farnum, Lines, Panama, [illegible] Garman; Rising Sun, Orr, St. John, N. B., N. [illegible]

Barks Bremeren, (Brem.,) Jachens, [illegible] Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Saxonville, Jordan, London, C. L. Wright; P. Pendleton, (Br.,) Dalyish, Antwerp, W. F. Schmidt & Co.; H. A. Stephenson, (Br.,) Prindle, Havre, Boyd & Hincken; Flora, (Br.,) Johnson, Hamburg, Garrells & Meyer; Zephyrino, (Br.,) Penniston, Demerara, Middleton & Co.; Prindessa Alexandra, Dante, St. Thomas, ———; Assunta, (Ital.,) Lauro, Gloucester, Eng., Holmboe & Belcher; Elisabetta, (Ital.,) Tontoriso, Bordeau, Holmboe & Belcher.

Brigs Dirigo, Rumble, Boston, F. Talbot; Retriever, (Br.,) Shelby, St. John, N. F., M. E. Green & Currie; J. Titus, (Br.,) Matamoras, J. F. Whitney & Co.; Scandelberg, (Aus.,) Olassening, Cork, Holmboe & Belcher; Alex. Nickels, Rosebook, Glasgow, Thompson & Hunter; Teresita, (Br.,) Hill, Cienfuegos, Tucker & Lightbody; Pedro, Wallace, Cailarine, Cuba, Peck & Church; Harriet, (Br.,) McKenzie, Laguayra, H. J. & C. A. De Wolf; A. P. L., (Br.,) Lardray, Pictou, Thompson & Hunter; Almore, Cook, Pictou, Brett, Son & Co.; John Shay, Wicks, Baltimore, Abiel & Abbott.

Schooners Florence Bearce, Clark, Matamoras, A. Leary; M. E. Bearce, Karbell, Matamoras, A. Leary; Dragon, (Dan.,) Peterson, Cow Bay, Jones, Beecher & Co.; Emma Anderson, (Br.,) Acker, St. Martin's, Vatable & Son; Talent, (Br.,) Nerriman, St. John, N. B., D. R. De Wolff; Union, Smith, Georgetown, M. Bedell; Emily Farnum, Jones, Panama, ———; Madeira, (Br.,) Nugent, Curacoa, D. R. De Wolff; Lottie, Bunker, Pictou, Thompson & Hunter; H. Castoff, Albro, Georgetown, L. Kenny.

Arrived.

Steamship Medea, (Br.,) Preston, Nassau 4 ds.

U. S. steamer Kensington, Wm. G. Saltonstall, Acting Vol. Commanding, Fortress Monroe 32 hours.

Steamer F. W. Brune, Foster, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Steamer Concord, Norman, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Wm. Kirkpatrick & Co.

Steamer Pelican, Waldron, Providence, with mdse. to Edwin Bynner.

Steamer Sea Gull, Rector, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Steamer Fanny, Fenton, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Wm. Kirkpatrick & Co.

Steamer S. F. Phelps, Brown, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Ship Duisburg, (Pruss.,) Olljes, Rotterdam 44 ds., with mdse. and 68 passengers to Chas. Luling & Co. Lat. [illegible] 12, lon. 48 53, saw a large iceberg.

Ship Marianne Nottebohm, Lamb, Liverpool June [illegible] with mdse. and 345 passengers to Howland and Frothingham. Three births.

Ship Deutschland, (Hamb.,) Hensen, Hamburg 50 ds., with mdse. and 499 passengers to Kunhardt & Co.

Ship Mary O'Brien, (of Thomaston,) Vesper, Cardiff 65 ds., with iron and 29 passengers to Snow & Burgess.

Bark Sophia, (of Hong Kong,) Beverly, Hong Kong April 3, with teas to Cary & Co. Had light winds down the China Seas; passed Java Head May 8, Cape of Good Hope June 20, St. Helena July 2, crossed the Equator July 16. 7th inst., passed through quantities of wrecked stuff.

Bark Lucy Ring, Carver, Zaza 16 ds., with sugar and molasses to Brett, Son & Co.

Bark Trojan, Sleeper, Hampton Roads 3 ds., in ballast to Metcalf & Duncan.

Brig Dilly, (of Maitland, N. S.,) Esdale, Leghorn 59 ds., with marble and rags to H. J. & C. A. De Wolf.

Brig Victory, Golding, Matamoras 21 ds., with cotton to Watts, Crane & Co.

Brig Isabella Hunter, (of Greenock,) Latteo, Glace Bay, C. B., 13 ds., with coal to E. F. Bradshaw.

Schr. H. B. Russell, Nickerson, Cardenas 11 ds., in ballast to Murray & Nephew.

Schrs. J. Curtis, Jr., Pierce, and D. F. Hill, Newman, (lighters,) with mdse. from the bark Aid, ashore at Barnegat.

Schr. Arnica, (Br.,) Speight, St. John 20 ds., with shingles to Smithers & Co.

Schr. J. P. Kirkland, Cressey, Glace Bay, C. B., 13 ds., with coal to E. F. Bradshaw.

Schr. James L. Watson, Little, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Maria Jane, Parrett, Hillsboro 12 ds., with plaster to master.

Schr. Julia Elizabeth, Verrell, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. Lucy Robinson, Davis, Port Ewen, for Providence.

Schr. Robert Smith, Russell, Portland, with stone for Ward's Island.

Schr. Navigator, Marston, Port Ewen, for East Cambridge.

Schr. Wanderer, Buce, Boston.

Schr. P. L. Smith, Stout, Rondout, for Boston.

Schr. J. B. Bleeker, Nash, Rondout, for Stonington.

Schr. Flight, Gibbs, Somerset, for Poughkeepsie.

Schr. Everglade, Mann, New-Haven.

Schr. Hannah, Means, Providence, for Rondout.

Schr. Vicksburgh, Haskell, Willet's Point.

Schr. Edwin, Allen, Providence.

Schr. Valhalla, Lord, New-Haven.

Schr. S. T. Baker, Dixon, Fortress Monroe 3 ds.

Schr. Alice Hardy, Pearsall, Cape Henry 6 ds.

Sloop E. Beckwith, (of Nassau,) Fox, Nassau, N. P., 15 ds., in ballast to master. Is bound to Bermuda; put into this port in distress, being short of provisions and water.

BELOW—Two ships, unknown.

WIND—Sunset, S. W., light.

Sailed.

Aug. 9—Ship American Congress.

Barks E. H. Fisk, N. H. Gaston, S. Shephard.

Brigs Elizabeth, Palma, Mary Lucretia, Bachelor, H. Thackery, Emma.

Schooners Oaks Ames, J. W. Linslay, Wm. Ellis.

Spoken, &c.

Glendale—brig, Capt. Gutrie, 8 ds. from Philadelphia for Tampa Bay, with coal for Government, Aug. 7, lat. 37 40, lon. 74 30.

Domestic Ports.

HOLMES' HOLE, Aug. 8.—Arr. brigs Harp, Avery, from Pictou, for New-York; Sea Bird, (Br.,) Steeves, Hillsboro, N. B., for New-York; schrs. Albert Pharo and J. B. Johnson, Philadelphia, for Boston; B. B. Howard, do. for do.; John H. Allen, Boston, for New-York; B. E. Sharp and Richard Thompson, from do. for Philadelphia; Emma Wadsworth, from do. for New-York; Convoy, from Bridgeport, C. B., for do.; Catawamteap, from Lingan, C. B., for do.; Sarah Matilda, from Lubec, for do.; N. C. Harris, from Jonesport, for do.; Corinthian, from Bangor, for do.; Union and Wm. H. Miller, from Gardiner, for Washington, D. C.; Juliet Philbrook, from Frankfort, for Philadelphia; Tangent, from Calais, for Yonkers; Cosmos, from Bangor, for Middletown; John A. Frank, from Danvers, for Providence.

Aug. 9.—Arr. brigs Georgiana G. Feery, Franklin, from Fortress Monroe, for Boston; Burmah, Sherman, from Calais, for New-Haven; schrs. Planet, (Br.,) from St. Marc, for Boston; Lynden, from Philadelphia, for do.; A. Terrell, from Boston, for Georgetown, D. C.; Emily Fowler, from do. for Fortress Monroe; Polly Price, from do. for Philadelphia; Joseph Cobb, from do. for New-York; George Kilbern, from Salem, for Philadelphia; Sallie T. Chartre, from Lynn, for do.; Hattie E. Sampson and Matanzas, from Portland, for do.; Belle Creole, from Bangor, for Bridgeport; Duroc, from do. for New-York; Leader, from Rockland, for do.; Brazos, from Portsmouth, for Portland.

BOSTON, Aug. 10.—Arr. brig G. T. Geery, Fortress Monroe; schrs. R. Bird, Port-au-Prince; Planet, St. Marie; D. K. Arri, A. Jameson, Jenny Lind, Lucy Church and Keren Hoppuck, New-York.

Foreign Ports.

ST. JOHN, N. B.—Arr. schrs. Lennet and Star of the Sea, from Bordeaux, for New-York.

HALIFAX, Aug. 10.—Arr. steamship Alpha, St. Thomas Aug. 1, via Bermuda 6th.

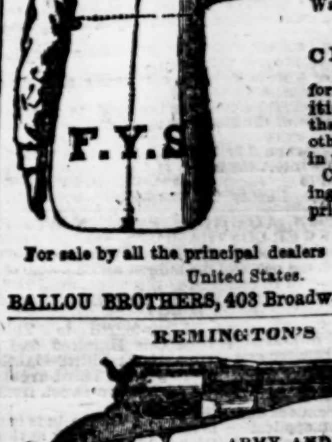
ST. THOMAS.—Arr. 19th ult., bark Perean, Jacobson, from New-York; 29th, schr. Amy Chase, from Boston; brig Eagle, Moorehouse, from do.

Sld. 15th, brig Flying Cloud, Mills, New-York; 16th, schrs. Henrietta, New-York; 20th, Anna Sophia, do.

Also arr. 29th ult., U. S. Steamer Powhatan.

BLOCKADE-RUNNER.—Arr. at Bermuda, Aug. 2, steamer Lynx, from Wilmington; 3d, Prince, from Nassau.

BALLOU'S



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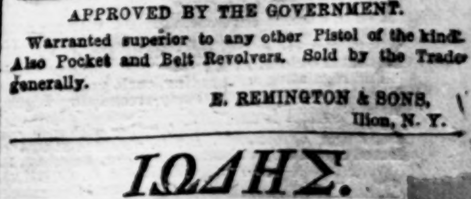

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